

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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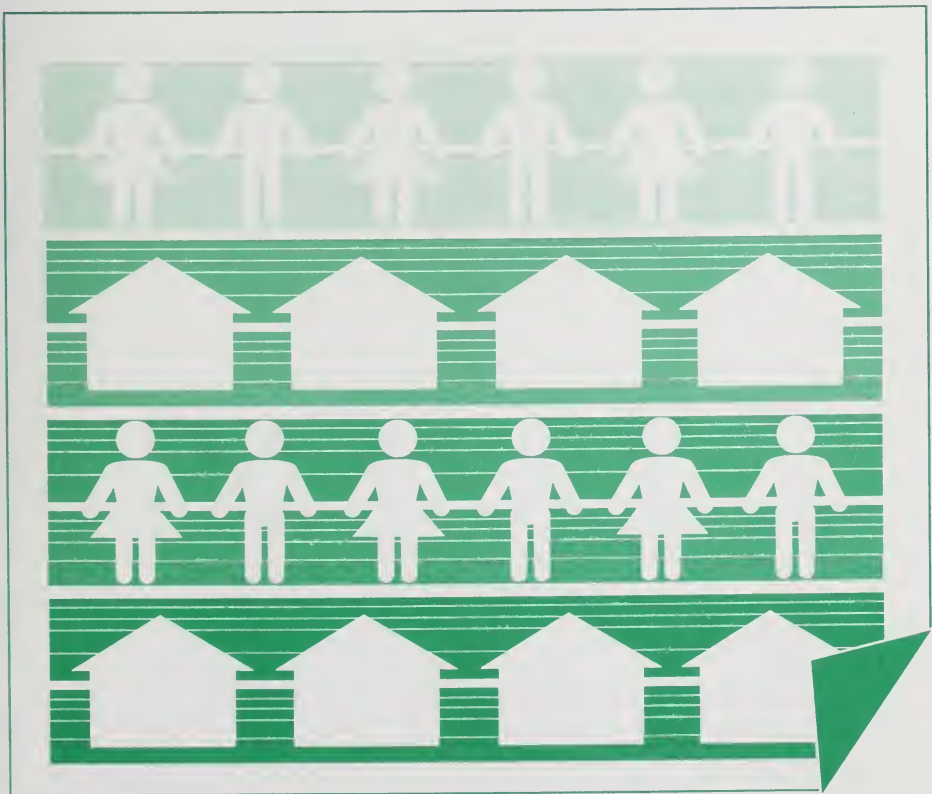
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
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Characteristics for  
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Issued April 1993



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Economics and Statistics Administration  
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Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix G.)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin of any race	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Family .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	3	—	—	—	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Open unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
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Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	36	37	38	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sanitary disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Unit in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

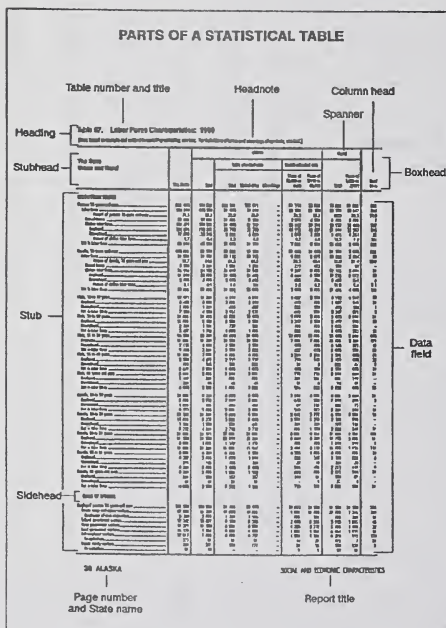
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report.

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSJ is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.





# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

# 1990-1991

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in each of the following programs during the 1990-1991 school year.

The total number of students enrolled in all of the programs is 1,234.

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in each of the following programs during the 1990-1991 school year.

The total number of students enrolled in all of the programs is 1,234.

Program	1990-1991
Elementary	100
Intermediate	150
High School	200
Adult Education	50
Special Education	75
Gifted/Talented	30
English as a Second Language	40
Art	20
Music	15
Physical Education	10
Health	5
Career Education	5
Other	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,234</b>

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in each of the following programs during the 1990-1991 school year.

# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
44	Tennessee		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	Oakland, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Francisco, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	San Jose, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294F	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA		Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, IL MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
			Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ETOWAH COUNTY, AL	
105.01	105 (pt.)
105.02	105 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

(Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation)

1980 tract	1990 tract
<b>ETOWAH COUNTY, AL</b>	
105	105.01 105.02





[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

GADSDEN AL MSA

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.

LAND AREA	
Square kilometers	4.3
Square miles	1.7

AGE	
All persons	2 927
Under 5 years	1 307
5 to 9 years	140
10 to 14 years	129
15 to 19 years	169
20 to 24 years	294
25 to 34 years	480
35 to 44 years	349
45 to 54 years	219
55 to 64 years	287
65 to 74 years	384
75 to 84 years	231
85 years and over	53
3 and 4 years	80
16 years and over	2 434
18 years and over	2 378
20 years and over	2 235
60 years and over	839
62 years and over	786
Median	36.5
Female	1 546
Under 5 years	92
5 to 9 years	59
10 to 14 years	58
15 to 19 years	81
20 to 24 years	142
25 to 34 years	238
35 to 44 years	175
45 to 54 years	110
55 to 64 years	175
65 to 74 years	236
75 to 84 years	138
85 years and over	42
3 and 4 years	38
16 years and over	1 320
18 years and over	1 263
20 years and over	1 233
60 years and over	528
62 years and over	493
Median	40.3
Male	1 381
Median age	32.3

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

All persons	2 927
In households	2 927
Householder	1 405
Family householder	816
Nonfamily householder	589
Living alone	523
Spouse	612
Other relatives	120
Nonrelatives	96
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
Persons per household	2.08
Persons per family	2.73
Persons 65 years and over	668
In households	668
Householder	482
Nonfamily householder	231
Living alone	128
Spouse	163
Other relatives	2
Nonrelatives	—
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	816
With own children under 18 years	308
Number of own children under 18 years	414
Married-couple families	618
With own children under 18 years	360
Number of own children under 18 years	158
Female householder, no husband present	73
With own children under 18 years	118
Number of own children under 18 years	118

MARITAL STATUS

Males 15 years and over	1 129
Never married	634
Now married, except separated	23
Separated	21
Widowed	132
Divorced	137
Females 15 years and over	1 337
Never married	631
Now married, except separated	23
Separated	21
Widowed	268
Divorced	180

Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106
4.3	1.5	10.6	8.8	28.3	133.8	91.5	57.8	203.4
1.7	.6	4.1	3.4	10.9	51.7	35.3	22.3	78.5
1 889	6 000	3 469	7 578	4 597	7 949	3 453	5 497	1 409
371	208	444	247	371	444	247	371	444
117	395	265	540	306	530	306	530	306
130	266	540	306	530	306	530	306	530
150	306	243	617	357	677	357	677	357
159	317	243	617	357	677	357	677	357
451	216	524	291	477	291	477	291	477
836	506	1 199	686	1 143	686	1 143	686	1 143
839	526	1 265	762	1 249	762	1 249	762	1 249
181	604	385	917	1 002	385	917	1 002	385
195	629	363	704	451	709	451	709	451
207	482	314	545	366	684	366	684	366
94	275	153	206	321	206	321	206	321
17	108	24	52	72	44	72	44	72
38	138	77	202	99	186	99	186	99
1 523	4 613	2 667	5 901	3 628	6 168	3 628	6 168	3 628
1 460	4 420	2 584	5 641	3 483	5 878	3 483	5 878	3 483
1 363	4 122	2 438	5 290	3 277	5 497	3 277	5 497	3 277
1 171	666	1 176	887	1 401	887	1 401	887	1 401
375	1 064	607	1 039	787	1 257	787	1 257	787
34.6	34.4	34.4	34.2	35.9	35.9	34.2	35.9	34.2
2 115	3 117	1 758	3 972	2 402	4 106	2 402	4 106	2 402
125	48	171	115	214	117	214	117	214
128	49	183	121	263	153	263	153	263
115	63	234	130	320	165	320	165	320
83	63	227	116	327	178	327	178	327
170	84	226	102	259	150	259	150	259
278	149	431	257	621	346	621	346	391
82	133	423	253	670	391	670	391	621
208	97	321	269	504	304	504	304	304
243	113	346	191	373	237	373	237	373
237	117	275	171	310	203	310	203	390
138	63	198	87	113	130	113	130	130
15	82	15	31	60	35	60	35	35
20	66	43	99	43	101	43	101	101
839	2 484	1 365	3 085	1 926	3 197	1 926	3 197	1 926
2 255	3 900	2 255	3 900	2 255	3 900	2 255	3 900	2 255
721	721	365	639	531	800	531	800	531
224	662	335	678	473	725	473	725	473
37.0	37.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
875	2 883	1 711	3 606	2 195	3 843	2 195	3 843	2 195
31.2	31.2	34.8	34.1	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	103.4	108.2	1.3	8.6	2.9	18.0	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.9
Square miles .....	39.9	41.8	.5	3.3	1.1	6.9	1.2	.9	.5	.7
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	3 188	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478	1 639
Under 5 years .....	208	149	5	270	284	187	117	142	150	117
5 to 9 years .....	245	164	10	291	265	226	112	127	109	112
10 to 14 years .....	264	188	9	308	276	216	118	150	81	116
15 to 19 years .....	210	210	19	281	287	253	158	167	108	140
20 to 24 years .....	187	189	48	219	260	163	149	163	110	117
25 to 34 years .....	457	336	75	585	530	419	282	343	209	230
35 to 44 years .....	542	383	50	523	369	558	255	305	132	207
45 to 54 years .....	360	284	52	354	297	478	248	256	99	142
55 to 64 years .....	320	269	66	379	389	626	256	337	190	152
65 to 74 years .....	216	136	136	372	348	584	292	272	154	156
75 to 84 years .....	106	136	155	228	188	237	184	179	120	125
85 years and over .....	18	34	48	83	33	37	28	30	16	25
3 and 4 years .....	90	63	3	104	101	85	48	52	51	42
16 years and over .....	2 425	2 033	649	2 969	2 654	3 311	1 800	2 051	1 119	1 262
18 years and over .....	2 308	1 936	647	2 850	2 524	3 201	1 743	1 977	1 082	1 199
21 years and over .....	2 168	1 821	620	2 698	2 356	3 064	1 646	1 878	1 003	1 128
60 years and over .....	471	351	81	897	783	1 175	625	715	386	381
62 years and over .....	472	476	370	798	695	1 051	634	636	350	374
Median .....	34.3	36.1	65.2	34.9	32.7	44.2	40.9	40.1	33.6	34.6
<b>Female</b>	1 578	1 308	410	2 116	1 959	2 085	1 181	1 344	859	895
Under 5 years .....	101	81	2	121	156	95	55	79	71	56
5 to 9 years .....	118	75	4	118	109	105	56	68	54	51
10 to 14 years .....	121	91	4	160	129	96	60	73	40	57
15 to 19 years .....	117	98	6	135	139	127	75	73	53	68
20 to 24 years .....	85	100	14	110	156	82	73	80	65	58
25 to 34 years .....	167	167	16	306	223	336	176	176	122	121
35 to 44 years .....	275	188	18	276	204	282	136	154	76	113
45 to 54 years .....	175	136	18	189	176	253	136	130	65	70
55 to 64 years .....	148	144	44	241	241	338	191	161	87	111
65 to 74 years .....	112	117	110	235	210	321	179	183	102	110
75 to 84 years .....	64	85	135	158	114	137	117	115	89	86
85 years and over .....	13	26	42	64	26	23	17	23	14	15
3 and 4 years .....	41	30	1	51	60	43	24	28	27	18
16 years and over .....	1 219	1 046	400	1 666	1 528	1 769	991	1 115	690	717
18 years and over .....	1 166	995	400	1 611	1 460	1 711	964	1 081	673	684
21 years and over .....	1 105	949	392	1 538	1 377	1 649	922	1 032	627	644
60 years and over .....	255	308	313	592	475	659	391	432	261	248
62 years and over .....	272	371	308	527	425	591	358	389	242	234
Median .....	35.7	37.0	73.2	37.7	34.5	46.2	45.0	42.4	38.1	37.4
<b>Male</b>	1 610	1 259	263	1 777	1 567	1 899	998	1 154	619	744
Median age .....	32.7	35.3	74.4	32.2	29.7	42.5	36.3	37.2	28.5	31.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	3 188	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478	1 639
In households .....	3 188	2 516	552	3 789	3 526	3 950	2 179	2 498	1 478	1 629
Householder .....	1 117	934	442	1 507	1 373	1 626	919	1 043	651	660
Family householder .....	938	755	66	1 064	895	1 279	644	731	407	413
Nonfamily householder .....	179	179	376	443	478	347	275	312	244	247
Living alone .....	168	169	365	420	441	325	257	291	239	240
Spouse .....	668	49	767	917	856	1 152	506	581	251	249
Child .....	8 101	791	38	1 256	1 226	1 024	606	669	467	523
Other relatives .....	114	95	8	189	197	106	109	140	94	156
Nonrelatives .....	39	28	15	70	117	42	39	65	15	41
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	109	104	—	34	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	51	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons per household .....	2.85	2.49	1.25	2.51	2.57	2.43	2.37	2.40	2.27	2.47
Persons per family .....	3.17	3.06	2.44	3.08	3.27	2.78	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.25
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	340	395	339	683	569	858	484	508	290	306
In households .....	340	395	339	683	569	857	484	508	290	306
Householder .....	234	240	308	424	427	563	363	381	225	231
Family householder .....	84	107	275	213	214	199	165	171	125	119
Nonfamily householder .....	83	103	272	211	198	189	162	163	123	116
Living alone .....	83	103	272	211	198	189	162	163	123	116
Spouse .....	96	24	92	212	249	122	111	106	49	54
Other relatives .....	25	37	5	34	43	35	32	29	25	17
Nonrelatives .....	4	2	2	6	7	10	4	9	2	10
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	98	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	938	755	66	1 064	895	1 279	644	731	407	413
With own children under 18 years .....	472	337	14	498	408	439	228	255	191	189
Number of own children under 18 years .....	514	361	23	942	755	727	439	511	355	339
<b>Married-couple families</b>	817	648	49	767	593	1 152	581	681	249	249
With own children under 18 years .....	419	299	8	322	142	393	181	200	96	112
Number of own children under 18 years .....	723	502	14	621	420	559	304	352	165	199
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	88	146	15	145	108	140	141	121	101	141
With own children under 18 years .....	40	30	6	145	249	40	37	41	91	67
Number of own children under 18 years .....	73	49	9	275	491	59	61	69	184	122
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over .....	1 233	1 005	249	1 327	1 146	1 566	822	955	441	564
Never married .....	279	214	76	340	242	252	179	201	122	191
Now married, except separated .....	840	684	77	787	433	1 184	535	611	261	264
Separated .....	14	10	17	27	62	6	7	11	7	22
Widowed .....	29	28	11	54	85	43	33	33	13	22
Divorced .....	71	67	68	119	124	80	69	95	38	67
Females 15 years and over .....	1 238	1 061	400	1 497	1 555	1 789	1 010	1 124	697	728
Never married .....	174	160	51	314	201	131	121	127	60	140
Now married, except separated .....	838	686	55	793	435	1 186	529	610	264	266
Separated .....	15	15	7	48	94	12	11	14	22	37
Widowed .....	126	142	243	367	321	273	227	246	168	177
Divorced .....	85	58	44	175	192	117	112	127	103	85

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	8.3	1.5	6.8	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.0	7.6	7.7	1.0
Square miles	3.2	.6	2.6	1.1	1.6	.5	.4	2.9	3.0	.4
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	3 515	1 777	2 899	2 372	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 786	1 812	220
Under 5 years	200	127	117	133	192	98	185	247	90	15
5 to 9 years	215	124	162	140	110	78	165	233	112	20
10 to 14 years	257	140	157	88	129	71	241	330	224	20
15 to 19 years	273	164	204	124	169	79	137	340	145	20
20 to 24 years	236	137	101	150	294	83	146	349	156	20
25 to 34 years	254	241	367	487	467	158	310	522	293	38
35 to 44 years	459	226	467	282	349	134	230	518	230	31
45 to 54 years	341	145	371	201	219	100	147	329	170	12
55 to 64 years	163	163	264	266	287	93	126	394	189	20
65 to 74 years	369	166	382	337	384	157	165	395	197	13
75 to 84 years	255	109	229	271	231	78	100	181	89	7
85 years and over	104	26	104	43	53	18	24	35	17	1
3 and 4 years	578	51	61	49	80	34	69	95	37	5
16 years and over	2 782	1 353	2 420	2 024	2 434	878	1 362	3 018	1 462	157
18 years and over	2 638	1 283	2 336	1 971	2 378	856	1 313	2 889	1 402	150
21 years and over	2 505	1 194	2 230	1 896	2 235	805	1 226	2 645	1 307	138
40 years and over	898	389	807	801	839	356	637	394	382	32
62 years and over	833	361	837	751	786	277	333	753	359	29
Median	37.3	33.3	45.0	42.7	36.5	35.2	29.8	34.3	34.5	29.0
<b>Female</b>	1 917	980	1 569	1 360	1 546	660	1 049	2 012	967	118
Under 5 years	107	78	51	65	92	46	89	121	45	10
5 to 9 years	109	72	92	58	42	26	83	126	48	9
10 to 14 years	132	68	75	44	59	40	83	113	57	8
15 to 19 years	137	86	118	60	81	41	69	176	80	9
20 to 24 years	129	67	52	82	142	84	164	83	142	17
25 to 34 years	233	130	124	191	238	93	166	271	142	17
35 to 44 years	228	135	246	143	175	71	128	266	128	16
45 to 54 years	193	89	209	107	110	62	83	192	90	10
55 to 64 years	196	85	201	156	175	57	76	227	109	12
65 to 74 years	206	92	207	236	107	101	219	112	7	7
75 to 84 years	173	71	135	194	146	70	113	58	7	1
85 years and over	84	20	79	34	42	14	24	17	15	1
3 and 4 years	44	30	27	21	38	20	33	53	19	1
16 years and over	1 540	764	1 346	1 186	1 320	519	787	1 630	803	87
18 years and over	1 482	729	1 296	1 160	1 293	509	758	1 565	769	86
21 years and over	1 396	678	1 241	1 118	1 233	481	711	1 434	716	80
40 years and over	564	233	531	455	538	232	481	726	384	24
62 years and over	503	220	499	520	493	185	218	431	213	22
Median	43.3	35.4	47.3	48.5	40.3	38.0	31.8	36.1	36.9	32.0
<b>Male</b>	1 598	797	1 330	1 012	1 381	493	837	1 774	845	102
Median age	34.3	31.0	43.1	37.1	32.3	31.1	27.8	32.0	31.9	25.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	3 515	1 777	2 899	2 372	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 786	1 812	220
In households	3 375	1 730	2 696	2 359	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 630	1 812	220
Family household	2 964	1 494	2 100	1 805	2 405	770	1 266	3 184	1 584	186
Nonfamily household	411	236	596	554	522	383	620	1 446	228	34
Living alone	313	267	273	561	589	156	249	384	250	36
Spouse	246	241	235	246	222	167	209	229	241	31
Child	1 058	570	754	518	692	371	653	1 061	521	80
Other relatives	253	171	53	83	120	49	114	302	184	5
Nonrelatives	78	52	14	64	96	23	61	120	52	4
Institutionalized persons	140	9	203	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	38	—	10	—	—	—	156	—	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.49	2.45	1.96	2.08	2.37	2.45	2.58	2.44	2.09
Persons per family	3.14	3.29	2.82	2.70	2.75	2.95	3.02	3.05	3.06	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	301	98	175	168	253	89	253	611	303	37
In households	592	301	528	641	668	253	289	611	303	21
Householder	160	216	348	488	482	177	207	426	226	18
Nonfamily householder	168	120	120	301	231	87	107	175	102	11
Living alone	113	117	293	177	228	87	106	170	98	18
Spouse	130	56	159	121	163	62	66	145	52	2
Other relatives	48	27	19	25	21	13	14	36	19	1
Nonrelatives	8	2	7	2	1	2	1	2	6	1
Institutionalized persons	136	—	187	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	951	429	867	642	816	330	521	1 025	494	60
With own children under 18 years	195	419	230	303	293	154	404	863	418	57
Number of own children under 18 years	710	382	543	367	498	272	504	711	304	67
Married-couple families	722	241	775	491	614	224	288	738	311	35
With own children under 18 years	314	92	278	158	218	86	141	284	114	19
Number of own children under 18 years	550	288	484	362	520	166	512	840	384	39
Female householder, no husband present	182	161	83	121	158	98	203	240	143	23
With own children under 18 years	75	96	38	63	73	64	140	108	63	17
Number of own children under 18 years	134	187	55	98	118	121	247	175	105	27
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	1 274	608	1 092	848	1 129	368	591	1 413	669	71
Never married	297	227	184	209	299	89	169	457	210	22
Now married, except separated	769	255	804	634	509	255	325	771	329	37
Separated	23	23	1	15	23	8	16	29	24	4
Widowed	52	29	52	33	41	6	20	56	20	—
Divorced	133	74	51	85	132	30	79	100	86	8
Females 15 years and over	1 569	778	1 371	1 193	1 337	532	794	1 652	817	91
Never married	251	189	242	237	199	92	199	477	195	13
Now married, except separated	766	272	798	506	631	236	298	774	333	36
Separated	30	30	1	11	37	7	49	28	18	4
Widowed	354	268	315	268	218	108	274	584	268	11
Divorced	168	93	105	156	180	81	134	158	93	27



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.1)	Tract 104 (pt.1)	Tract 105.02 (pt.1)	Tract 106 (pt.1)	Tract 107 (pt.1)	Tract 108 (pt.1)	Tract 2 (pt.1)	Tract 3 (pt.1)	Tract 4 (pt.1)	Tract 6 (pt.1)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
square kilometers .....	—	8.6	—	2	1.5	—	5.1	.7	4.1	.2
square miles .....	—	3.3	—	.1	.6	—	2.0	.3	1.6	.1
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons .....	—	6	—	66	229	5	106	28	172	1
Under 5 years .....	—	—	—	6	17	—	2	1	13	—
5 to 9 years .....	—	—	—	6	12	—	7	1	9	—
10 to 14 years .....	—	1	—	6	14	2	14	3	17	—
15 to 19 years .....	—	—	—	2	21	—	10	3	16	—
20 to 24 years .....	—	—	—	4	14	—	6	3	7	—
25 to 34 years .....	—	—	—	13	27	—	18	1	28	—
35 to 44 years .....	—	—	—	13	30	2	21	7	33	—
45 to 54 years .....	—	2	—	5	36	—	14	6	21	—
55 to 64 years .....	—	—	—	3	33	1	10	2	16	1
65 to 74 years .....	—	4	—	4	26	—	2	1	7	—
75 to 84 years .....	—	1	—	4	8	—	2	—	5	—
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
and 4 years .....	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	7	—
6 years and over .....	—	5	—	47	189	3	83	22	129	1
8 years and over .....	—	5	—	47	184	3	81	21	121	1
1 years and over .....	—	4	—	45	173	3	72	20	114	1
0 years and over .....	—	—	—	8	51	8	8	2	21	—
2 years and over .....	—	—	—	8	48	—	4	2	20	—
Median .....	—	50.0	—	30.5	41.5	39.5	33.7	43.0	34.0	61.5
<b>Female</b>	—	2	—	38	114	1	54	15	86	—
Under 5 years .....	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	7	—
5 to 9 years .....	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	1	4	—
10 to 14 years .....	—	—	—	2	7	—	9	1	8	—
15 to 19 years .....	—	—	—	1	12	—	2	1	6	—
20 to 24 years .....	—	—	—	7	11	—	2	2	4	—
25 to 34 years .....	—	—	—	6	19	1	11	1	16	—
35 to 44 years .....	—	—	—	6	19	1	11	5	14	—
45 to 54 years .....	—	—	—	4	18	—	9	3	10	—
55 to 64 years .....	—	—	—	2	18	—	4	1	8	—
65 to 74 years .....	—	1	—	2	13	—	2	—	6	—
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
and 4 years .....	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—
6 years and over .....	—	2	—	29	97	1	41	12	66	—
8 years and over .....	—	2	—	29	92	1	41	12	60	—
1 years and over .....	—	2	—	27	87	1	40	12	60	—
0 years and over .....	—	1	—	5	26	—	5	1	13	—
2 years and over .....	—	—	—	5	23	—	3	1	13	—
Median .....	—	60.5	—	30.0	42.7	39.5	35.0	42.5	33.5	—
<b>Male</b>	—	—	—	28	115	4	52	13	84	1
Median age .....	—	35.0	—	31.0	38.5	29.5	30.0	43.5	34.0	61.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons .....	—	6	—	66	229	5	106	28	172	1
in households .....	—	6	—	66	229	5	106	28	172	1
Householder .....	—	2	—	25	89	2	39	9	59	—
Family householder .....	—	2	—	21	74	1	32	8	50	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	—	4	15	1	7	1	9	1
Spouse .....	—	2	—	17	61	1	27	6	43	—
Child .....	—	2	—	24	70	2	38	9	60	—
Other relatives .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	7	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	—	3.00	—	2.64	2.57	2.50	2.72	3.11	2.92	1.00
Persons per family .....	—	3.00	—	2.95	2.94	4.00	3.03	3.38	3.20	—
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	—	2	—	8	35	—	4	1	12	—
in households .....	—	2	—	8	35	—	4	1	12	—
Householder .....	—	1	—	5	24	—	3	1	9	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	—	4	—
Living alone .....	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	4	—
Spouse .....	—	1	—	3	9	—	1	—	2	—
Other relatives .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	—	2	—	21	74	1	32	8	50	—
With own children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	11	26	1	14	2	24	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	19	49	2	25	5	47	—
Married-couple families .....	—	2	—	17	61	1	27	6	43	—
With own children under 18 years .....	—	1	—	8	19	1	12	2	22	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	15	33	2	23	5	45	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	—	3	7	—	5	2	3	—
With own children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	3	5	—	2	—	1	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over .....	—	3	—	19	97	2	42	10	64	1
Never married .....	—	1	—	1	22	—	13	3	19	—
Now married, except separated .....	—	2	—	17	62	1	27	6	43	—
Separated .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Divorced .....	—	—	—	1	7	1	2	1	3	1
Females 15 years and over .....	—	2	—	29	99	1	41	13	67	—
Never married .....	—	—	—	5	17	—	5	4	11	—
Now married, except separated .....	—	—	—	6	62	1	27	4	43	—
Separated .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	—	—	—	3	10	—	3	2	7	—
Divorced .....	—	—	—	4	9	—	7	1	6	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Etowah County—Con.

	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	2.9	15.4	—	.1	.1	3.0	1.1	6.7	27.4	133.8
Square miles .....	1.1	6.0	—	.1	—	1.2	.4	2.6	10.6	51.7
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons .....	17	1 091	—	—	154	199	77	1 577	5 780	3 469
Under 5 years .....	3	45	—	—	11	10	4	95	356	208
5 to 9 years .....	—	—	—	—	14	5	3	89	372	265
10 to 14 years .....	—	85	—	—	5	8	6	123	484	266
15 to 19 years .....	1	76	—	—	7	13	5	135	486	243
20 to 24 years .....	2	51	—	—	10	16	3	113	431	216
25 to 34 years .....	2	122	—	—	16	16	14	213	799	506
35 to 44 years .....	3	187	—	—	16	29	8	206	808	526
45 to 54 years .....	3	156	—	—	11	29	11	143	592	385
55 to 64 years .....	—	132	—	—	14	30	6	160	609	363
65 to 74 years .....	2	111	—	—	27	30	10	166	469	314
75 to 84 years .....	1	46	—	—	19	13	5	101	268	153
85 years and over .....	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	33	107	24
3 and 4 years .....	2	25	—	—	—	3	1	33	133	77
16 years and over .....	14	877	—	—	123	174	61	1 246	4 456	2 667
18 years and over .....	14	842	—	—	120	169	58	1 195	4 270	2 584
21 years and over .....	12	806	—	—	116	160	56	1 102	3 984	2 408
60 years and over .....	3	248	—	—	57	57	16	389	1 139	666
62 years and over .....	3	209	—	—	55	50	16	349	1 035	607
Median .....	35.5	40.8	—	—	44.3	45.8	39.5	35.9	34.6	35.4
<b>Female</b>	6	555	—	—	106	103	47	838	2 999	1 758
Under 5 years .....	—	26	—	—	7	4	3	39	161	115
5 to 9 years .....	—	37	—	—	7	2	4	174	43	121
10 to 14 years .....	—	3	—	—	2	6	6	60	226	130
15 to 19 years .....	—	26	—	—	6	8	3	63	218	116
20 to 24 years .....	2	20	—	—	4	6	1	61	214	102
25 to 34 years .....	—	57	—	—	7	7	7	118	414	257
35 to 44 years .....	2	106	—	—	11	15	5	99	407	253
45 to 54 years .....	—	75	—	—	6	16	7	88	311	200
55 to 64 years .....	—	69	—	—	16	11	4	79	334	191
65 to 74 years .....	1	60	—	—	23	18	5	92	268	171
75 to 84 years .....	1	24	—	—	15	9	5	71	191	87
85 years and over .....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	25	81	15
3 and 4 years .....	—	17	—	—	3	2	1	18	65	40
16 years and over .....	6	440	—	—	90	95	36	686	2 397	1 365
18 years and over .....	6	431	—	—	87	93	35	662	2 304	1 325
21 years and over .....	5	414	—	—	84	87	34	613	2 175	1 247
60 years and over .....	—	133	—	—	49	35	11	497	1 697	365
62 years and over .....	2	115	—	—	47	31	11	213	641	335
Median .....	40.0	41.2	—	—	55.0	48.5	40.5	39.1	37.5	36.0
<b>Male</b>	11	536	—	—	48	96	30	739	2 781	1 711
Median age .....	26.8	40.2	—	—	29.5	41.0	33.7	33.3	31.6	24.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons .....	17	1 091	—	—	154	199	77	1 577	5 780	3 469
In households .....	17	1 091	—	—	154	199	77	1 577	5 617	3 469
Householder .....	7	913	—	—	86	91	32	630	2 177	1 312
Family householder .....	5	243	—	—	36	68	27	411	1 598	1 037
Nonfamily householder .....	2	70	—	—	52	23	5	219	519	275
Living alone .....	2	66	—	—	49	23	5	199	484	261
Spouse .....	4	315	—	—	12	60	18	258	1 258	886
Child .....	4	336	—	—	38	42	24	488	1 821	1 086
Other relatives .....	2	20	—	—	11	6	3	127	302	139
Nonrelatives .....	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	46	119	46
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.43	2.64	—	—	1.75	2.19	2.41	2.50	2.65	2.64
Persons per family .....	3.00	2.96	—	—	2.69	2.59	2.67	3.19	3.12	3.04
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	3	167	—	—	50	43	15	300	844	491
In households .....	3	167	—	—	50	43	15	300	844	491
Householder .....	2	108	—	—	43	29	11	222	506	345
Nonfamily householder .....	—	35	—	—	32	12	5	111	245	146
Living alone .....	—	32	—	—	32	5	2	107	244	143
Spouse .....	1	51	—	—	3	13	2	54	150	118
Other relatives .....	—	5	—	—	4	1	2	21	46	23
Nonrelatives .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	5	343	—	—	36	68	27	411	1 598	1 037
With own children under 18 years .....	2	140	—	—	16	23	12	167	757	465
Number of own children under 18 years .....	243	243	—	—	29	77	18	310	1 315	803
Married-couple families .....	4	315	—	—	12	60	18	286	1 258	886
With own children under 18 years .....	2	126	—	—	6	19	7	124	587	403
Number of own children under 18 years .....	224	224	—	—	10	22	13	138	1 038	701
Female householder, no husband present .....	1	23	—	—	23	6	9	104	278	106
With own children under 18 years .....	—	11	—	—	2	2	5	36	146	40
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	15	—	—	19	2	5	73	248	65
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over .....	8	446	—	—	34	81	25	574	2 130	1 338
Never married .....	2	96	—	—	11	10	4	157	527	269
Now married, except separated .....	5	322	—	—	12	62	19	303	1 325	918
Separated .....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	14	—
Widowed .....	—	8	—	—	5	2	—	25	54	52
Divorced .....	1	19	—	—	5	7	1	66	192	85
Females 15 years and over .....	6	445	—	—	90	95	37	696	2 438	1 392
Never married .....	—	48	—	—	20	6	37	156	636	178
Now married, except separated .....	5	325	—	—	12	62	19	305	1 328	910
Separated .....	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	15	56	18
Widowed .....	1	46	—	—	35	19	6	140	433	199
Divorced .....	—	24	—	—	21	4	4	80	285	87

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.								
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers	82.9	50.7	57.7	203.2	101.9	108.2	102.7	179.9	205.3
Square miles	32.0	19.6	22.3	78.5	39.3	41.8	39.6	69.5	79.3
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>7 372</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>7 883</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>2 562</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>7 930</b>	<b>4 390</b>
Under 5 years	444	277	247	747	259	149	81	440	250
5 to 9 years	540	403	306	524	233	164	109	567	324
10 to 14 years	562	436	342	654	250	186	121	632	348
15 to 19 years	584	515	357	615	210	214	114	641	364
20 to 24 years	524	319	291	473	173	189	78	508	283
25 to 34 years	1 199	693	686	1 130	430	336	204	1 237	676
35 to 44 years	1 265	1 064	762	1 236	512	381	239	1 232	637
45 to 54 years	915	703	511	997	324	284	146	952	530
55 to 64 years	704	461	451	706	287	268	130	807	416
65 to 74 years	544	341	366	680	190	225	111	599	312
75 to 84 years	207	127	206	317	98	136	55	271	204
85 years and over	52	19	72	44	17	34	7	44	46
3 and 4 years	202	130	99	184	86	63	33	180	109
16 years and over	5 896	4 143	3 628	6 121	2 236	2 030	1 058	6 177	3 374
18 years and over	5 636	3 982	3 483	5 831	2 124	1 933	1 012	5 894	3 232
21 years and over	5 286	3 639	3 277	5 452	1 995	1 818	951	5 553	3 045
60 years and over	1 174	709	887	1 393	420	531	235	1 300	769
62 years and over	1 037	620	787	1 249	375	476	209	1 128	676
Median	34.2	35.3	35.3	35.3	38.6	36.1	34.7	34.5	34.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>3 970</b>	<b>2 663</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>4 668</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>4 018</b>	<b>2 257</b>
Under 5 years	214	118	117	321	81	112	34	203	122
5 to 9 years	282	185	153	262	114	75	53	261	172
10 to 14 years	320	213	165	343	114	91	54	309	167
15 to 19 years	321	245	173	317	105	98	53	322	195
20 to 24 years	259	149	150	222	81	100	33	257	144
25 to 34 years	621	363	346	584	167	105	67	627	336
35 to 44 years	670	543	399	628	256	187	110	669	312
45 to 54 years	451	292	269	457	157	136	78	480	260
55 to 64 years	373	220	237	370	150	144	65	404	218
65 to 74 years	309	186	203	388	99	117	64	339	173
75 to 84 years	113	75	180	186	85	26	16	165	135
85 years and over	31	14	60	35	12	26	4	36	37
3 and 4 years	99	52	43	99	39	30	16	84	58
16 years and over	3 083	2 098	1 926	3 168	1 122	1 045	527	3 186	1 755
18 years and over	2 946	1 998	1 862	3 035	1 074	994	511	3 048	1 682
21 years and over	2 765	1 863	1 760	2 850	1 018	948	476	2 870	1 589
60 years and over	638	381	428	795	229	308	124	723	460
62 years and over	577	335	473	720	209	271	114	642	411
Median	34.4	36.1	35.1	35.1	37.4	35.0	35.5	35.2	35.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>2 695</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>3 215</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>3 912</b>	<b>2 131</b>
Median age	34.1	34.4	34.3	34.5	32.4	35.3	33.7	33.5	33.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>7 372</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>7 883</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>2 562</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>7 930</b>	<b>4 390</b>
In households	7 372	5 358	4 597	7 883	2 959	2 562	1 395	7 930	4 390
Householder	2 954	1 843	1 653	2 888	1 028	932	495	2 948	1 624
Family householder	2 245	1 589	1 324	2 380	864	754	407	2 403	1 272
Nonfamily householder	709	254	329	508	164	178	88	545	352
Living alone	640	240	309	468	154	168	86	507	326
Spouse	1 878	1 478	1 155	2 093	756	667	360	2 142	1 094
Child	2 385	1 903	1 421	2 582	1 031	789	464	2 500	1 423
Other relatives	241	138	136	248	109	95	53	241	149
Nonrelatives	113	32	67	72	35	28	23	99	50
Institutionalized persons	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	50
Other persons in group quarters	1	14	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.90	2.68	2.73	2.88	2.69	2.82	2.69	2.67
Persons per family	3.01	3.18	3.05	3.07	3.19	3.06	3.15	3.03	3.10
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>562</b>
In households	803	485	509	803	305	395	173	914	515
Householder	532	296	357	702	210	260	110	632	372
Family householder	202	98	108	269	107	148	39	260	161
Nonfamily householder	200	95	148	262	77	103	39	256	171
Living alone	228	154	119	284	68	96	50	229	116
Spouse	154	119	99	209	68	96	50	229	116
Other relatives	42	33	32	46	23	37	10	49	24
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	47
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2 403</b>	<b>1 272</b>
With own children under 18 years	1 079	815	637	1 123	446	336	205	1 120	640
Number of own children under 18 years	1 805	1 380	1 030	1 909	774	559	352	1 884	1 077
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>1 094</b>
With own children under 18 years	864	640	545	803	298	298	181	1 003	552
Number of own children under 18 years	1 476	1 170	894	1 693	692	500	310	1 712	944
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>130</b>
With own children under 18 years	185	57	76	104	37	30	16	87	69
Number of own children under 18 years	288	89	114	170	68	49	27	128	104
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>2 872</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>3 046</b>	<b>1 674</b>
Never married	638	500	437	638	216	187	103	573	325
Now married, except separated	1 927	1 451	1 189	2 156	778	683	371	2 197	1 137
Separated	28	9	22	13	10	6	3	18	6
Widowed	42	21	45	28	15	24	13	48	18
Divorced	237	114	101	143	66	66	31	197	121
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>3 232</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>3 245</b>	<b>1 794</b>
Never married	537	369	295	458	157	160	75	434	247
Now married, except separated	1 919	1 460	1 186	2 161	776	685	374	2 191	1 129
Separated	32	13	24	15	37	24	3	32	26
Widowed	307	179	288	380	116	142	55	375	218
Divorced	359	126	174	196	76	58	31	213	124

**Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Etowah County					
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>30 111</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>5 489</b>	
Under 5 years	4 758	4 758	1 611	133	132	112	72	348	
5 to 9 years	5 400	5 400	1 568	140	95	72	38	362	
10 to 14 years	5 857	5 857	1 523	146	87	72	50	448	
15 to 19 years	6 385	6 385	1 847	146	113	67	64	460	
20 to 24 years	5 998	5 998	1 862	129	208	151	77	413	
25 to 34 years	11 875	11 875	3 862	367	363	260	139	771	
35 to 44 years	12 643	12 643	3 793	320	279	219	121	770	
45 to 54 years	9 616	9 616	3 091	267	191	223	87	549	
55 to 64 years	9 090	9 090	3 697	294	275	293	98	585	
65 to 74 years	8 449	8 449	4 098	317	376	303	93	437	
75 to 84 years	4 691	4 691	2 535	197	227	130	39	251	
85 years and over	1 112	1 112	624	74	51	23	6	98	
3 and 4 years	1 997	1 997	666	53	51	49	16	135	
16 years and over	67 975	67 975	25 048	2 079	2 065	1 701	709	4 225	
18 years and over	65 349	65 349	24 323	2 025	2 028	1 649	685	4 047	
21 years and over	61 640	61 640	23 172	1 944	1 927	1 570	645	3 779	
60 years and over	18 947	18 947	9 265	756	819	616	184	1 073	
62 years and over	17 118	17 118	8 512	672	768	562	170	968	
Median	37.3	37.3	41.3	41.3	44.0	36.9	34.4	34.4	
<b>Females</b>	<b>44 499</b>	<b>44 499</b>	<b>16 405</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2 840</b>	
Under 5 years	2 320	2 320	791	61	55	58	19	160	
5 to 9 years	2 608	2 608	750	69	42	40	11	167	
10 to 14 years	2 899	2 899	731	76	40	31	25	211	
15 to 19 years	3 097	3 097	904	68	53	61	35	209	
20 to 24 years	2 665	2 665	930	61	94	70	43	206	
25 to 34 years	6 009	6 009	1 912	182	174	124	66	394	
35 to 44 years	6 429	6 429	1 956	162	140	118	72	383	
45 to 54 years	4 969	4 969	1 670	141	94	131	47	288	
55 to 64 years	4 914	4 914	2 106	172	165	160	55	323	
65 to 74 years	4 410	4 410	2 485	232	198	172	49	242	
75 to 84 years	3 020	3 020	1 685	136	136	179	28	179	
85 years and over	859	859	485	56	41	18	6	78	
3 and 4 years	996	996	342	28	22	29	9	64	
16 years and over	36 271	36 271	13 962	1 160	1 221	926	394	2 262	
18 years and over	35 001	35 001	13 598	1 104	1 095	895	354	2 205	
21 years and over	33 189	33 189	13 044	1 098	1 066	855	357	2 051	
60 years and over	11 368	11 368	5 841	496	515	350	110	653	
62 years and over	10 384	10 384	5 406	441	482	391	99	597	
Median	39.3	39.3	46.3	46.3	47.0	40.0	39.2	37.0	
<b>Male</b>	<b>40 575</b>	<b>40 575</b>	<b>13 706</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>2 649</b>	
Median age	35.3	35.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	40.3	34.1	31.5	
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>30 111</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>5 489</b>	
In households	84 258	84 258	29 502	2 432	2 402	1 951	845	5 330	
Householder	33 600	33 600	13 171	1 067	1 207	861	396	2 037	
Family householder	25 028	25 028	8 700	735	684	626	258	1 525	
Nonfamily householder	8 572	8 572	4 471	332	523	235	138	512	
Living alone	8 061	8 061	4 213	318	477	217	130	477	
Spouse	21 163	21 163	7 579	599	599	599	1 228	1 228	
Child	25 270	25 270	7 579	637	510	452	216	1 711	
Other relatives	3 019	3 019	1 206	93	84	74	31	242	
Nonrelatives	1 206	1 206	538	36	66	39	12	112	
Institutionalized persons	878	878	526	98	—	—	—	159	
Other persons in group quarters	138	138	83	—	—	27	—	—	
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.24	2.28	1.99	2.27	2.12	2.62	
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.82	2.81	2.65	2.68	2.67	3.09	
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>14 252</b>	<b>14 252</b>	<b>7 257</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>786</b>	
In households	13 239	13 239	6 454	529	649	456	148	685	
Householder	9 475	9 475	4 893	364	471	311	105	477	
Nonfamily householder	4 329	4 329	2 432	187	227	128	47	238	
Living alone	4 246	4 246	2 379	184	224	125	47	238	
Spouse	3 269	3 269	1 571	169	169	169	37	137	
Other relatives	697	697	318	20	19	22	4	41	
Nonrelatives	98	98	62	3	2	2	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	704	704	406	92	—	—	—	134	
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b>	<b>25 028</b>	<b>25 028</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1 525</b>	
With own children under 18 years	10 868	10 868	3 105	270	214	185	96	742	
Number of own children under 18 years	18 291	18 291	5 188	488	341	290	147	1 283	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>21 172</b>	<b>21 172</b>	<b>7 007</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1 233</b>	
With own children under 18 years	9 139	9 139	2 415	209	160	149	64	585	
Number of own children under 18 years	15 570	15 570	4 096	359	256	235	102	1 028	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>234</b>	
With own children under 18 years	1 413	1 413	575	42	42	30	27	134	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 228	2 228	929	74	70	46	39	219	
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>32 387</b>	<b>32 387</b>	<b>11 276</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2 029</b>	
Never married	6 837	6 837	2 318	177	228	147	70	478	
Now married, except separated	21 889	21 889	7 297	616	551	544	190	1 296	
Separated	348	348	152	16	5	5	—	—	
Widowed	2 453	2 453	833	421	43	30	6	50	
Divorced	2 460	2 460	1 088	86	124	55	49	178	
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>36 872</b>	<b>36 872</b>	<b>14 133</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>2 302</b>	
Never married	5 101	5 101	1 827	135	154	116	65	289	
Now married, except separated	21 533	21 533	7 289	647	544	544	171	1 292	
Separated	466	466	206	19	14	13	7	48	
Widowed	6 087	6 087	3 231	290	258	163	69	392	
Divorced	3 365	3 365	1 580	115	158	95	62	281	



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County							Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>5 283</b>
under 5 years	131	48	44	132	84	109	32	63	339
5 to 9 years	133	41	39	95	65	67	35	42	336
10 to 14 years	132	40	41	87	53	64	42	60	429
15 to 19 years	136	43	58	118	49	101	56	90	440
20 to 24 years	123	56	70	208	78	135	74	73	394
25 to 34 years	349	82	102	363	158	244	126	122	739
35 to 44 years	299	88	117	279	116	191	113	742	727
45 to 54 years	253	76	83	191	99	176	99	195	97
55 to 64 years	284	79	85	275	105	264	92	106	565
65 to 74 years	315	115	115	376	153	273	83	121	424
75 to 84 years	195	96	72	227	90	117	34	79	244
85 years and over	59	14	18	51	18	23	6	27	97
and 4 years	53	15	16	51	36	46	15	24	131
5 years and over	1 996	638	713	2 065	855	1 531	649	826	4 078
6 years and over	1 844	619	689	2 028	840	1 483	628	793	3 907
7 years and over	1 872	589	653	1 927	805	1 413	590	725	3 451
8 years and over	1 748	261	255	819	317	559	168	281	1 041
9 years and over	668	250	237	768	298	510	147	261	941
Median	41.6	43.2	41.3	41.8	38.8	43.8	36.8	40.0	34.6
<b>Female</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>2 731</b>
under 5 years	60	22	26	55	40	54	16	27	152
5 to 9 years	66	15	12	42	34	38	10	19	158
10 to 14 years	60	27	17	40	25	29	10	28	204
15 to 19 years	67	21	33	53	16	53	32	46	280
20 to 24 years	59	29	44	94	64	42	94	41	195
25 to 34 years	171	40	42	176	79	117	59	63	380
35 to 44 years	151	49	68	140	61	104	67	60	369
45 to 54 years	132	36	49	94	51	115	40	58	278
55 to 64 years	168	50	45	165	64	145	51	57	311
65 to 74 years	196	83	65	232	92	154	44	68	235
75 to 84 years	135	68	55	136	63	23	57	172	172
85 years and over	56	9	16	41	12	18	6	20	77
and 4 years	28	6	7	22	15	27	8	13	63
5 years and over	1 119	381	396	1 121	478	833	358	463	2 181
6 years and over	1 092	372	385	1 104	470	804	349	448	2 095
7 years and over	1 058	354	366	1 066	459	770	323	408	1 977
8 years and over	491	180	163	515	206	320	99	175	629
9 years and over	438	172	153	482	194	290	88	164	575
Median	46.1	52.5	45.3	49.2	43.9	47.2	38.9	42.7	37.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2 552</b>
Median age	37.2	36.0	35.0	36.7	33.8	40.0	34.1	35.9	32.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>5 283</b>
households	2 324	772	810	2 402	1 068	1 756	769	1 007	5 124
Householder	1 028	365	385	1 207	497	771	365	424	1 947
Family householder	703	201	209	684	309	599	232	276	1 469
Nonfamily householder	325	164	176	523	188	172	132	148	478
Living alone	313	159	163	477	174	194	125	136	445
Spouse	572	140	151	535	205	367	172	206	1 196
Other relatives	599	198	191	510	289	192	192	291	1 635
Nonrelatives	93	46	54	84	47	68	28	63	237
Nonrelatives	34	23	29	66	30	39	12	23	109
institutionalized persons	98	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	159
other persons in group quarters	—	6	30	—	—	27	—	—	—
persons per household	2.26	2.12	2.11	1.99	2.14	2.28	2.09	2.38	2.64
persons per family	2.80	2.91	2.90	2.65	2.74	2.69	2.69	3.03	3.10
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>765</b>
households	492	225	208	654	261	413	123	227	631
Householder	361	164	151	471	188	282	94	168	454
Nonfamily householder	183	91	85	224	93	113	22	85	211
Living alone	183	91	85	224	93	113	22	85	211
Spouse	108	42	44	162	62	108	25	43	135
Other relatives	20	11	12	19	9	21	14	2	40
Nonrelatives	3	8	1	2	2	2	2	—	—
institutionalized persons	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1 449</b>
With own children under 18 years	254	68	72	214	127	163	84	97	708
Number of own children under 18 years	433	127	120	341	209	264	121	205	1 220
Married-couple families	574	140	151	535	244	465	169	206	1 199
With own children under 18 years	197	50	48	160	76	131	57	78	566
Number of own children under 18 years	336	98	90	256	124	214	89	146	991
Female householder, no husband present	47	12	17	114	47	79	48	61	213
With own children under 18 years	40	14	19	42	46	28	22	16	119
Number of own children under 18 years	72	21	23	70	73	44	34	31	193
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1 962</b>
Never married	164	61	96	228	85	138	66	84	457
Now married, except separated	589	147	191	551	218	372	172	220	1 261
Separated	13	9	7	16	9	8	4	11	24
Widowed	43	11	13	38	14	28	6	12	50
Divorced	64	36	45	124	59	48	48	45	170
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2 217</b>
Never married	61	21	30	154	46	108	59	89	279
Now married, except separated	149	49	171	547	211	484	179	217	1 258
Separated	19	11	10	14	7	11	4	5	28
Widowed	119	45	54	158	85	91	58	109	385
Divorced	18	11	14	58	28	45	55	55	251

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Etowah County						
		Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
AGE										
All persons	13 799	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	462	1 841	1 032	480	
Under 5 years	1 179	1 179	1 066	139	274	57	138	58	20	
5 to 9 years	1 204	1 204	1 054	157	260	43	166	79	29	
10 to 14 years	1 311	1 311	1 135	175	270	40	175	80	33	
15 to 19 years	1 325	1 325	1 167	143	281	41	193	87	42	
20 to 24 years	1 042	1 042	917	89	254	63	131	74	35	
25 to 34 years	2 179	2 179	1 904	232	510	100	250	165	61	
35 to 44 years	1 790	1 790	1 531	216	356	67	324	117	62	
45 to 54 years	1 059	1 059	897	100	291	28	135	93	56	
55 to 64 years	1 113	1 113	956	93	376	10	132	97	43	
65 to 74 years	956	956	811	57	337	7	121	114	45	
75 to 84 years	514	514	441	33	180	4	64	55	24	
85 years and over	127	127	102	9	31	2	12	11	10	
3 and 4 years	415	415	382	51	95	28	49	22	3	
16 years and over	9 862	9 862	8 520	949	2 568	314	1 327	802	368	
5 to 9 years	9 299	9 299	8 014	883	2 440	297	1 245	763	354	
21 years and over	8 564	8 564	7 365	806	2 280	268	1 145	709	327	
60 years and over	2 177	2 177	1 859	148	756	18	272	226	98	
62 years and over	1 950	1 950	1 670	129	671	17	242	212	94	
Median	29.1	29.1	28.6	26.2	32.5	23.8	29.9	32.6	35.0	
Female										
Under 5 years	7 491	7 491	6 555	776	1 900	241	975	553	263	
5 to 9 years	590	590	544	61	149	34	67	29	10	
10 to 14 years	588	588	507	71	117	15	88	38	15	
15 to 19 years	644	644	564	92	126	17	93	38	23	
20 to 24 years	653	653	594	67	136	23	93	48	17	
25 to 34 years	577	577	512	48	152	34	68	37	19	
35 to 44 years	1 209	1 209	1 063	134	286	53	141	82	34	
45 to 54 years	972	972	836	121	197	34	161	61	36	
55 to 64 years	622	622	528	57	171	16	77	50	32	
65 to 74 years	650	650	571	55	233	9	82	58	23	
75 to 84 years	580	580	489	39	204	3	64	48	33	
85 years and over	322	322	271	23	109	2	45	35	19	
3 and 4 years	84	84	70	8	20	1	6	9	4	
16 years and over	213	213	197	23	56	15	26	11	2	
5 to 9 years	5 549	5 549	4 837	537	1 480	169	720	440	213	
18 years and over	5 264	5 264	4 576	509	1 415	160	684	415	206	
21 years and over	4 880	4 880	4 224	471	1 334	144	631	391	195	
60 years and over	1 322	1 322	1 136	101	462	11	160	137	68	
62 years and over	1 194	1 194	1 023	89	413	10	140	125	66	
Median	30.9	30.9	30.4	28.9	34.4	24.5	31.8	35.9	40.5	
Male	6 308	6 308	5 426	667	1 520	221	866	479	217	
Median age	26.6	26.6	26.1	21.2	29.6	23.3	28.3	30.9	29.8	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	13 799	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	462	1 841	1 032	480	
In households	13 647	13 647	11 866	1 437	3 420	462	1 815	1 032	476	
Householder	4 849	4 849	4 217	469	1 321	172	619	371	169	
Family householder	3 414	3 414	2 971	355	861	125	463	258	127	
Nonfamily householder	1 435	1 435	1 246	114	460	47	156	113	42	
Living alone	1 311	1 311	1 141	106	426	41	144	103	41	
Spouse	1 666	1 666	1 432	186	371	73	270	139	59	
Child	5 173	5 173	4 539	653	1 200	171	649	329	175	
Other relatives	1 539	1 539	1 343	96	418	33	229	156	64	
Nonrelatives	420	420	355	33	110	13	48	37	9	
Institutionalized persons	102	102	76	6	—	—	—	—	4	
Other persons in group quarters	50	50	39	—	—	—	26	—	—	
Persons per household	2.81	2.81	2.81	3.07	2.59	2.74	2.94	2.76	2.79	
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.63	3.30	3.27	3.49	3.38	3.31	
Persons 65 years and over	1 597	1 597	1 354	99	548	13	197	180	75	
In households	1 556	1 556	1 335	54	548	13	197	180	75	
Householder	1 143	1 143	984	63	415	11	143	132	52	
Nonfamily householder	538	538	475	28	210	4	58	60	18	
Living alone	508	508	448	18	195	4	56	44	17	
Spouse	238	238	202	13	86	—	37	17	15	
Other relatives	145	145	127	14	42	2	15	17	6	
Nonrelatives	41	41	22	3	5	—	2	4	1	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	4	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 414	3 414	2 971	355	861	125	463	258	127	
With own children under 18 years	1 866	1 866	1 652	239	392	91	241	97	47	
Number of own children under 18 years	3 334	3 334	3 135	506	732	147	446	175	87	
Married-couple families	1 675	1 675	1 417	188	371	75	273	138	58	
With own children under 18 years	878	878	743	123	137	56	153	71	34	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 655	1 655	1 410	282	238	95	297	95	35	
Female householder, no husband present	1 503	1 503	1 341	149	419	43	160	91	34	
With own children under 18 years	904	904	804	104	332	30	129	60	26	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 745	1 745	1 602	203	470	47	131	71	50	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 436	4 436	3 786	420	1 108	147	625	367	161	
Never married	1 769	1 769	1 525	167	437	50	237	141	66	
Now married, except separated	1 814	1 814	1 542	193	412	79	288	154	68	
Separated	203	203	174	21	74	21	20	7	9	
Widowed	219	219	188	11	83	3	28	14	4	
Divorced	431	431	357	35	117	8	51	38	19	
Females 15 years and over	5 669	5 669	4 940	552	1 508	175	737	448	217	
Never married	1 912	1 912	1 706	183	512	61	206	115	57	
Now married, except separated	1 794	1 794	1 521	194	411	77	286	152	67	
Separated	312	312	280	28	92	7	36	23	12	
Widowed	996	996	862	100	319	9	129	105	52	
Divorced	655	655	571	67	181	21	66	35	27	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County								Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>471</b>
Under 5 years	139	273	69	83	57	130	58	32	19	19
5 to 9 years	157	259	71	85	43	100	166	79	47	29
10 to 14 years	175	267	76	99	40	97	175	80	63	52
15 to 19 years	278	443	96	104	88	41	192	89	45	42
20 to 24 years	89	251	61	66	63	67	131	74	40	35
25 to 34 years	232	509	148	146	100	148	250	165	90	56
35 to 44 years	216	349	118	108	67	111	323	117	79	60
45 to 54 years	100	285	65	62	28	134	93	46	21	24
55 to 64 years	93	374	73	75	10	20	132	97	54	43
65 to 74 years	57	336	41	51	7	12	121	114	45	45
75 to 84 years	53	180	29	32	4	9	64	55	21	24
85 years and over	9	31	11	8	2	6	12	11	6	10
3 and 4 years	51	95	27	35	28	33	49	22	9	2
16 years and over	949	2 546	621	629	314	496	1 324	802	418	361
18 years and over	883	2 419	578	583	297	462	1 243	763	400	347
21 years and over	806	2 260	537	532	268	410	1 143	709	375	320
60 years and over	148	754	120	132	18	38	272	226	104	98
62 years and over	129	669	104	122	17	34	242	212	87	94
Median	26.2	32.5	29.2	26.3	23.8	21.6	29.9	32.6	30.8	35.8
<b>Family</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1 885</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>258</b>
Under 5 years	161	149	34	52	34	63	29	17	8	8
5 to 9 years	71	116	39	44	15	49	88	38	24	15
10 to 14 years	92	125	37	51	17	58	88	38	24	22
15 to 19 years	107	135	46	55	23	53	83	48	37	17
20 to 24 years	48	150	29	36	34	41	68	37	20	19
25 to 34 years	134	285	81	88	53	86	141	82	54	31
35 to 44 years	192	346	63	64	34	67	160	61	39	35
45 to 54 years	57	168	33	40	16	32	77	50	30	32
55 to 64 years	55	232	37	38	9	11	82	58	22	23
65 to 74 years	39	204	27	27	3	9	64	68	24	33
75 to 84 years	109	109	18	15	2	6	45	35	13	19
85 years and over	8	6	7	7	1	4	6	9	5	4
3 and 4 years	23	56	12	23	15	18	26	11	5	2
16 years and over	537	1 468	333	364	169	305	719	440	221	209
18 years and over	509	1 403	310	340	160	284	683	415	212	202
21 years and over	322	1 088	288	348	144	248	391	620	193	191
60 years and over	101	461	68	71	11	25	160	137	55	68
62 years and over	67	412	62	66	10	23	140	125	48	66
Median	28.9	34.4	27.3	27.2	24.5	22.7	31.8	35.9	32.2	41.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>213</b>
Median age	21.2	29.5	28.1	25.1	23.3	19.4	28.3	30.9	29.8	29.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>471</b>
In households	1 437	3 392	854	910	462	805	1 812	1 032	568	467
Householder	469	1 312	294	305	172	266	618	371	205	164
Family householder	455	853	212	216	125	207	462	258	135	124
Nonfamily householder	314	459	82	89	47	59	156	113	70	40
Living alone	106	425	80	82	41	54	144	103	62	39
Spouse	186	365	108	88	73	82	269	139	80	58
Child	653	321	191	378	171	362	329	197	127	173
Other relatives	96	414	110	117	33	67	229	156	63	64
Nonrelatives	33	110	18	22	13	28	48	37	23	8
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.07	2.58	2.91	2.97	2.74	3.01	2.94	2.76	2.78	2.82
Persons per family	3.63	3.30	3.27	3.68	3.27	3.46	3.49	3.38	3.53	3.35
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>79</b>
In households	93	547	81	91	13	27	197	180	72	75
Householder	63	414	61	63	11	143	132	54	52	54
Nonfamily householder	28	210	26	31	4	12	58	60	26	18
Living alone	28	195	25	31	4	12	56	56	25	17
Spouse	13	86	12	12	—	4	37	27	11	15
Other relatives	14	42	6	15	2	15	5	17	6	6
Nonrelatives	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>124</b>
With own children under 18 years	239	390	121	125	91	162	240	97	70	45
Number of own children under 18 years	526	1 277	211	262	297	475	645	175	145	135
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>57</b>
With own children under 18 years	123	135	62	62	56	63	152	51	46	19
Number of own children under 18 years	282	233	100	90	95	116	276	95	80	35
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>63</b>
With own children under 18 years	104	238	53	77	30	92	80	41	20	25
Number of own children under 18 years	203	470	101	164	47	172	131	71	42	49
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>158</b>
Never married	167	434	130	128	50	80	236	141	73	65
Now married, except separated	193	406	117	92	79	86	287	154	62	62
Separated	14	59	13	16	7	7	21	20	12	8
Widowed	11	11	15	3	3	6	28	14	13	4
Divorced	35	116	29	31	8	20	51	28	21	19
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>213</b>
Never married	183	501	101	162	61	123	220	133	67	56
Now married, except separated	194	405	116	98	77	85	285	162	88	66
Separated	28	28	26	20	7	19	36	23	6	12
Widowed	80	317	57	53	9	34	129	105	38	62
Divorced	67	180	40	39	21	48	66	35	25	27

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County
<b>AGE</b>		
All persons	419	419
Under 5 years	10	10
5 to 9 years	18	18
10 to 14 years	24	24
15 to 19 years	73	73
20 to 24 years	139	139
25 to 34 years	65	65
35 to 44 years	51	51
45 to 54 years	19	19
55 to 64 years	14	14
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	2	2
16 years and over	362	362
18 years and over	353	353
21 years and over	246	246
60 years and over	11	11
62 years and over	9	9
Median	21.9	21.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>
Under 5 years	5	5
5 to 9 years	9	9
10 to 14 years	14	14
15 to 19 years	44	44
20 to 24 years	57	57
25 to 34 years	27	27
35 to 44 years	30	30
45 to 54 years	11	11
55 to 64 years	11	11
65 to 74 years	3	3
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	2	2
16 years and over	181	181
18 years and over	176	176
21 years and over	115	115
60 years and over	8	8
62 years and over	6	6
Median	22.1	22.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>
Median age	21.9	21.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
All persons	419	419
In households	317	317
Householder	98	98
Family householder	46	46
Nonfamily householder	52	52
Living alone	15	15
Spouse	59	59
Child	71	71
Other relatives	15	15
Nonrelatives	74	74
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	102	102
Persons per household	2.65	2.65
Persons per family	3.26	3.26
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
In households	6	6
Householder	4	4
Nonfamily householder	2	2
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
With own children under 18 years	26	26
Number of own children under 18 years	62	62
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
With own children under 18 years	23	23
Number of own children under 18 years	57	57
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
With own children under 18 years	3	3
Number of own children under 18 years	4	4
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>183</b>
Never married	145	145
Now married, except separated	35	35
Separated	1	1
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	1	1
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>
Never married	104	104
Now married, except separated	68	68
Separated	3	3
Widowed	6	6
Divorced	3	3



**Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. **General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County		Totals for all tracts/BMA's in Etowah County													
	Golden, AL MSA	Golden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17			
	Total															
RACE	99 840	42 523	3 999	3 554	4 156	2 499	3 532	3 990	2 372	2 927	1 307	3 985	1 889			
	85 274	30 111	2 530	3 121	4 123	2 434	3 161	3 920	2 194	2 402	1 069	1 978	1 845			
	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961	1 845			
	Black	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Hispanic origin	13 767	11 964	1 438	3 418	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Not of Hispanic origin	2550	11 62	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alutian	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	419	314	21	21	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	158			
	Asian	415	310	20	20	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	156			
	Chinese	29	14	1	1	2	1	1	10	5	8	11	7			
	Japanese	191	165	3	3	2	3	5	1	21	8	115	6			
	Korean	36	16	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	5	4	1			
	Vietnamese	23	11	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1			
	Other Asian	21	12	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	1			
	Native Hawaiian	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other Pacific Islander	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other race	98	55	1	9	2	2	1	6	---	19	---	3			
HISPANIC ORIGIN	99 840	42 523	3 999	3 554	4 156	2 499	3 532	3 990	2 372	2 927	1 307	3 985	1 889			
	85 274	30 111	2 530	3 121	4 123	2 434	3 161	3 920	2 194	2 402	1 069	1 978	1 845			
	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961	1 845			
	Black	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Hispanic origin	13 767	11 964	1 438	3 418	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Not of Hispanic origin	2550	11 62	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alutian	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	419	314	21	21	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	158			
	Asian	415	310	20	20	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	156			
	Chinese	29	14	1	1	2	1	1	10	5	8	11	7			
	Japanese	191	165	3	3	2	3	5	1	21	8	115	6			
	Korean	36	16	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	5	4	1			
	Vietnamese	23	11	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1			
	Other Asian	21	12	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	1			
	Native Hawaiian	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other Pacific Islander	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other race	98	55	1	9	2	2	1	6	---	19	---	3			
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	99 840	42 523	3 999	3 554	4 156	2 499	3 532	3 990	2 372	2 927	1 307	3 985	1 889			
	85 274	30 111	2 530	3 121	4 123	2 434	3 161	3 920	2 194	2 402	1 069	1 978	1 845			
	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961	1 845			
	Black	13 799	11 981	1 443	3 420	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Hispanic origin	13 767	11 964	1 438	3 418	2 25	2 429	3 155	3 916	2 183	2 462	1 069	1 961			
	Not of Hispanic origin	2550	11 62	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alutian	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	419	314	21	21	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	158			
	Asian	415	310	20	20	4	6	1	40	6	33	17	156			
	Chinese	29	14	1	1	2	1	1	10	5	8	11	7			
	Japanese	191	165	3	3	2	3	5	1	21	8	115	6			
	Korean	36	16	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	5	4	1			
	Vietnamese	23	11	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1			
	Other Asian	21	12	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	1			
	Native Hawaiian	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other Pacific Islander	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
	Other race	98	55	1	9	2	2	1	6	---	19	---	3			

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tract (BMA's in Elsworth County)—Con							Gadsden city, Elsworth County						
	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (p.1)	Tract 3 (p.1)	Tract 4 (p.1)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (p.1)	Tract 7
<b>RACE</b>														
All persons	6 000	3 449	7 578	4 597	7 949	3 188	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478
White	5 489	3 282	7 365	4 055	7 912	2 937	2 533	564	2 424	3 392	3 951	2 163	2 433	1 179
Black	480	170	125	94	7	234	8	100	1 443	4	25	11	56	297
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	7	7	22	17	14	22	1	4	4	2	2	1	1
Asian Indian	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	20	—	4	3	6	1
Chinese	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	21	—	4	3	6	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	1	21	2	7	—	2	5	3	—	2	—	3	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Puerto Rican	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 964	3 457	7 571	4 592	7 934	3 178	2 564	664	3 879	3 515	3 973	2 175	2 492	1 478
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	6 000	3 449	7 578	4 597	7 949	3 188	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478
White	5 489	3 282	7 365	4 055	7 912	2 937	2 533	564	2 424	3 392	3 951	2 163	2 433	1 179
Black	480	170	125	94	7	234	8	100	1 443	4	25	11	56	297
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	7	7	22	17	14	22	1	4	4	2	2	1	1
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	21	—	4	3	6	1
Chinese	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	20	—	4	3	6	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	1	21	2	7	—	2	5	3	—	2	—	3	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	36	12	4	5	15	10	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	4	9	—
Other Hispanic	1	9	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 964	3 457	7 571	4 592	7 934	3 178	2 564	664	3 879	3 515	3 973	2 175	2 492	1 478
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	6 000	3 449	7 578	4 597	7 949	3 188	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478
White	5 489	3 282	7 365	4 055	7 912	2 937	2 533	564	2 424	3 392	3 951	2 163	2 433	1 179
Black	480	170	125	94	7	234	8	100	1 443	4	25	11	56	297
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	7	7	22	17	14	22	1	4	4	2	2	1	1
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	21	—	4	3	6	1
Chinese	2	8	61	6	10	—	2	8	20	—	4	3	6	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	1	21	2	7	—	2	5	3	—	2	—	3	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	36	12	4	5	15	10	2 567	673	3 893	3 526	3 984	2 179	2 498	1 478
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	4	9	—
Other Hispanic	1	9	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 964	3 457	7 571	4 592	7 934	3 178	2 564	664	3 879	3 515	3 973	2 175	2 492	1 478

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area																Gadsden city, Elbow County—Con.										
		Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)											
RACE																										
All persons		1 639	3 515	1 777	2 899	2 372	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 786	1 812	220	—	—	—											
White		778	3 144	847	2 837	2 194	2 402	953	1 068	1 783	769	206	—	6	—											
Black		858	361	919	1 177	1 63	462	182	805	1 838	1 032	9	—	—	—											
Hispanic origin		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Mexican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Puerto Rican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Cuban		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Other Hispanic		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		1 639	3 506	1 768	2 882	2 366	2 900	1 153	1 874	3 762	1 809	215	—	6	—											
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																										
All persons		1 639	3 515	1 777	2 899	2 372	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 786	1 812	220	—	—	—											
White		778	3 144	847	2 837	2 194	2 402	953	1 068	1 783	769	206	—	6	—											
Black		858	361	919	1 177	1 63	462	182	805	1 838	1 032	9	—	—	—											
Hispanic origin		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Mexican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Puerto Rican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Cuban		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Other Hispanic		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		1 639	3 506	1 768	2 882	2 366	2 900	1 153	1 874	3 762	1 809	215	—	6	—											
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																										
All persons		1 639	3 515	1 777	2 899	2 372	2 927	1 153	1 886	3 786	1 812	220	—	—	—											
White		778	3 144	847	2 837	2 194	2 402	953	1 068	1 783	769	206	—	6	—											
Black		858	361	919	1 177	1 63	462	182	805	1 838	1 032	9	—	—	—											
Hispanic origin		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Mexican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Puerto Rican		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Cuban		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Other Hispanic		1	1	5	5	8	10	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		1 639	3 506	1 768	2 882	2 366	2 900	1 153	1 874	3 762	1 809	215	—	6	—											



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.										Remainder of Etowah County									
		Tract 106 (gr.)	Tract 107 (gr.)	Tract 108 (gr.)	Tract 2 (gr.)	Tract 3 (gr.)	Tract 4 (gr.)	Tract 6 (gr.)	Tract 9 (gr.)	Tract 11 (gr.)	Tract 12 (gr.)	Tract 13 (gr.)	Tract 14 (gr.)	Tract 16 (gr.)							
<b>RACE</b>																					
All persons		66	229	5	106	28	172	1	17	1 091				199							
White		66	218		106		172			1 082				154							
Black			11			28				4				38							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																					
American Indian																					
Eskimo																					
Aleut																					
Asian or Pacific Islander																					
Asian																					
Chinese																					
Filipino																					
Japanese																					
Korean																					
Vietnamese																					
Laotian																					
Other Asian																					
Pacific Islander																					
Native Hawaiian																					
Samoan																					
Guamanian																					
Other Pacific Islander																					
Other race																					
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		66	229	5	106	28	172	1	17	1 091				199							
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)																					
Mexican																					
Puerto Rican																					
Cuban																					
Other Hispanic or Latino																					
Not of Hispanic origin		66	229	5	106	28	172	1	17	1 091				154							
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		66	229	5	106	28	172	1	17	1 091				199							
White		66	218		106		172			1 082				154							
Hispanic or Latino		66	11											116							
Black			218		106		172		17	1 082				116							
Hispanic or Latino						28								38							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																					
Hispanic or Latino														38							
Not of Hispanic origin																					
Asian or Pacific Islander																					
Hispanic or Latino																					
Not of Hispanic origin																					
Other																					
Hispanic or Latino																					
Not of Hispanic origin																					



Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County							
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
All housing units.....	41 787	41 787	19 146	1 642	1 508	1 739	1 163	1 413	1 565	1 310	
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>											
Owner-occupied housing units.....	38 675	38 675	17 512	1 546	1 382	1 685	1 044	1 271	1 513	1 203	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	28 612	28 612	11 353	942	728	1 530	789	969	1 378	676	
White.....	74.0	74.0	64.8	60.9	52.7	90.8	75.6	76.2	91.1	56.2	
Black.....	25 820	25 820	9 038	676	18	1 526	769	868	1 365	658	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 683	2 683	246	246	3	3	19	98	17	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	65	65	15	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	
Other race.....	30	30	15	—	1	—	1	—	10	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	52	52	18	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	25 784	25 784	9 027	693	18	1 526	769	868	1 363	657	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10 063	10 063	6 159	604	654	155	255	300	1 355	527	
White.....	7 780	7 780	4 133	371	37	154	244	279	134	488	
Black.....	2 164	2 164	1 935	223	615	9	9	21	71	33	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	30	30	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	68	68	59	8	—	—	1	—	—	4	
Other race.....	21	21	17	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	39	39	32	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7 768	7 768	4 124	370	37	154	244	279	134	487	
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>											
Vacant housing units.....	3 112	3 112	1 634	94	126	54	119	142	52	107	
For sale only.....	414	414	214	9	9	10	15	10	20	20	
For rent.....	1 010	1 010	625	34	66	14	24	51	7	22	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	463	463	249	20	7	10	26	31	3	27	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	135	135	35	1	2	1	2	3	10	10	
For migrant workers.....	12	12	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	1 078	1 078	508	27	40	19	52	47	12	38	
Boarded up.....	60	60	37	3	3	2	3	6	—	—	
<b>ROOMS</b>											
1 room.....	142	142	112	4	—	—	3	4	—	7	
2 rooms.....	575	575	395	12	25	4	15	7	3	9	
3 rooms.....	2 007	2 007	1 205	133	125	17	36	58	11	71	
4 rooms.....	7 732	7 732	3 466	317	265	95	218	302	72	254	
5 rooms.....	10 958	10 958	4 827	511	369	263	416	419	191	257	
6 rooms.....	10 038	10 038	4 687	418	364	302	419	302	299	299	
7 rooms.....	5 417	5 417	2 400	142	193	433	117	132	331	192	
8 or more rooms.....	4 518	4 518	2 074	105	163	373	56	75	623	221	
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.6	5.3	5.3	7.3	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.4	7.0	5.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.5	5.5	5.5	7.2	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.4	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>											
1 detached.....	31 606	31 606	14 615	1 187	980	1 694	1 054	1 208	1 480	879	
1 attached.....	548	548	358	14	53	5	32	34	43	13	
2.....	1 201	1 201	856	14	47	8	47	30	4	134	
3 or 4.....	1 013	1 013	787	83	185	4	1	1	4	79	
5 to 9.....	1 219	1 219	863	140	179	—	2	2	2	135	
10 to 19.....	625	625	486	49	24	—	—	—	—	34	
20 to 49.....	290	290	111	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more.....	513	513	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Movable home or trailer.....	4 426	4 426	513	65	17	21	32	127	28	—	
Other.....	346	346	225	36	23	7	15	13	4	16	
Occupied housing units.....	38 675	38 675	17 512	1 546	1 382	1 685	1 044	1 271	1 513	1 203	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>											
1 person.....	9 411	9 411	5 379	425	442	333	292	288	292	522	
2 persons.....	12 639	12 639	5 747	485	357	732	366	389	626	398	
3 persons.....	7 367	7 367	2 931	286	245	301	191	274	245	148	
4 persons.....	10 075	10 075	4 164	171	194	221	179	259	259	95	
5 persons.....	2 165	2 165	853	98	92	64	44	87	77	26	
6 or more persons.....	1 022	1 022	517	58	78	31	30	54	14	14	
Median, occupied housing units.....	2 29	2 29	2 09	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 24	1 70	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2 34	2 34	2 14	2 28	2 14	2 30	2 11	2 30	2 24	1 84	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2 06	2 06	1 95	2 01	2 09	2 30	2 20	2 29	2 31	1 50	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>											
1.00 or less.....	37 938	37 938	17 143	1 500	1 336	1 675	1 025	1 242	1 509	1 196	
1.01 to 1.50.....	600	600	289	33	36	9	17	25	2	5	
1.51 or more.....	137	137	80	13	10	1	2	4	2	2	
Mean.....	45	45	43	47	46	37	44	49	34	33	
<b>VALUE</b>											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 384	21 384	10 188	828	636	1 393	711	818	1 238	613	
Less than \$20,000.....	2 690	2 690	1 604	150	151	49	200	270	6	14	
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	5 449	5 449	4 164	289	289	386	406	406	59	210	
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	5 549	5 549	2 269	229	123	509	108	122	209	188	
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	3 454	3 454	1 158	60	48	436	12	20	298	106	
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	340	340	440	20	14	115	5	2	241	30	
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	878	878	318	5	8	62	—	—	17	1	
\$70,000 to \$79,999.....	232	232	129	3	—	28	—	—	98	10	
\$80,000 to \$89,999.....	81	81	52	1	1	3	—	—	50	1	
\$90,000 to \$99,999.....	33	33	17	—	—	4	—	—	17	1	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	52	52	37	—	2	1	—	—	36	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	42 700	42 700	36 300	33 300	31 000	58 200	27 500	25 900	83 800	47 200	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	50 200	50 200	45 900	37 400	36 400	62 200	28 700	27 500	105 500	56 900	
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	9 621	9 621	6 057	593	641	150	248	296	126	520	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	184	184	181	156	115	223	167	172	306	262	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	189	189	181	152	132	248	169	181	318	254	
With meals included in rent.....	14	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	301	301	298	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent.....	8 611	8 611	5 536	530	608	130	205	245	112	491	
No cash rent.....	996	996	511	63	31	20	43	51	14	29	

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs's in Etowah County—Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County									
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8		
All housing units	1 200	1 019	477	1 601	1 499	1 679	986	1 162	690	761		
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Occupied housing units	1 117	934	442	1 507	1 373	1 626	919	1 043	651	660		
Owner-occupied housing units	982	826	24	911	719	1 475	721	788	311	367		
Percent of occupied housing units	87.9	88.4	5.4	60.5	48.5	90.7	78.5	75.6	47.6	55.4		
White	916	821	22	665	18	1 471	717	768	297	203		
Black	60	—	2	246	697	3	—	19	13	163		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1		
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—		
White, not of Hispanic origin	915	821	22	662	18	1 471	716	768	297	203		
Renter-occupied housing units	108	183	418	654	151	151	255	341	259	394		
White	124	106	381	363	37	150	196	244	248	162		
Black	10	—	30	223	615	1	—	9	93	131		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		
White, not of Hispanic origin	123	106	381	362	37	150	196	244	248	162		
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>												
Vacant housing units	83	85	35	94	126	53	67	119	39	101		
For sale only	8	7	—	14	9	—	6	15	3	20		
For rent	3	—	18	53	14	10	28	24	8	21		
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	20	9	19	7	9	16	26	11	10		
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	5	—	1	2	1	3	2	3	2		
For migrant workers	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other vacant	8	50	8	27	40	19	14	52	14	48		
Boarded up	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	—	3		
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room	—	—	41	4	4	—	1	3	—	12		
2 rooms	10	4	144	12	25	4	3	15	13	11		
3 rooms	29	16	167	131	125	15	40	36	69	51		
4 rooms	190	240	62	306	265	85	212	218	279	135		
5 rooms	335	269	23	503	369	251	347	415	193	185		
6 rooms	311	261	21	411	362	541	212	302	133	219		
7 or more rooms	136	9	134	9	188	9	117	47	40	78		
8 or more rooms	149	93	10	100	161	361	40	56	23	70		
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.4	2.8	5.2	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.4		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	3.1	5.3	5.5	6.6	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.5		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.7	5.5	2.8	5.2	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	6.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	6.0		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.4	2.7	4.5	4.6	5.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.6		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>												
1 detached	893	782	51	1 158	971	1 640	940	1 053	423	613		
1 attached	6	4	11	14	53	5	7	12	15	32		
2 detached	5	1	28	14	47	8	10	12	24	52		
3 or 4	—	—	8	83	185	4	1	1	171	15		
5 to 9	—	—	9	140	179	—	—	2	39	12		
10 to 19	—	—	1	45	24	—	—	—	7	2		
20 to 49	—	—	—	55	54	—	—	—	—	—		
50 or more	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer	291	226	—	54	17	15	17	37	8	6		
Other	5	4	7	35	23	7	10	15	5	11		
Occupied housing units	1 117	934	442	1 507	1 373	1 626	919	1 043	651	660		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>												
1 person	168	169	365	420	441	325	257	291	239	240		
2 persons	312	312	58	470	354	710	325	366	177	169		
3 persons	253	198	10	276	239	291	165	191	116	95		
4 persons	245	178	5	189	57	214	111	121	82	80		
5 persons	81	56	1	95	38	58	44	40	23	39		
6 or more persons	29	21	1	57	77	28	21	30	14	37		
Median, occupied housing units	2.70	2.46	1.50	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.12	2.13	1.99	2.03		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.69	2.47	1.80	2.29	2.27	2.18	2.05	2.11	2.01	2.14		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.71	2.34	1.50	2.01	2.09	2.29	2.39	2.20	1.95	1.84		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
1.00 or less	1 099	918	438	1 462	1 327	1 617	901	1 024	629	634		
1.01 to 1.50	16	14	1	32	36	8	17	17	17	23		
1.51 or more	2	2	3	13	10	1	2	2	5	3		
Mean	48	48	41	47	46	37	45	44	47	45		
<b>VALUE</b>												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	555	404	20	807	627	1 353	648	710	284	325		
Less than \$20 000	63	62	—	149	151	44	228	199	96	90		
\$20 000 to \$39 999	113	3	3	356	287	175	342	386	152	176		
\$40 000 to \$59 999	159	509	5	222	518	476	80	108	32	50		
\$60 000 to \$79 999	543	54	6	65	47	408	12	11	7	7		
\$80 000 to \$99 999	47	23	5	13	113	3	5	1	2	2		
\$100 000 to \$149 999	28	10	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—		
\$150 000 to \$199 999	1	1	—	2	28	1	—	—	—	—		
\$200 000 to \$249 999	6	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—		
\$250 000 to \$299 999	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300 000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars)	52 100	39 400	63 300	32 900	30 800	58 500	24 500	27 500	24 500	26 800		
Mean (dollars)	57 500	43 600	69 000	36 600	36 200	62 700	27 300	28 700	26 300	28 600		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	114	87	417	586	641	146	188	248	340	288		
Median contract rent (dollars)	168	153	184	156	115	224	165	167	110	163		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	180	151	176	152	132	248	168	169	122	166		
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	90	—	50	—	575	—	694	—		
No meals included in rent	90	60	412	524	608	127	152	205	319	267		
No cash rent	24	27	3	62	31	19	35	43	19	21		



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
All housing units	1 404	833	1 138	1 310	1 563	518	886	1 541	839	133
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units	1 264	696	1 100	1 203	1 405	486	770	1 409	744	96
Owner-occupied housing units	964	376	1 001	676	736	251	435	1 019	475	1
Percent of occupied housing units	76.3	54.0	91.0	56.2	52.4	51.6	56.5	72.3	63.8	1.0
White	863	219	990	658	695	239	308	592	212	1
Black	98	152	—	—	40	12	126	425	262	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	—	2	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	863	217	988	657	695	239	307	591	212	1
Renter-occupied housing units	300	320	99	527	669	235	335	390	269	95
White	277	166	98	488	512	187	189	179	153	89
Black	21	153	1	33	132	45	140	193	109	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	4	17	2	1	16	4	—
Other race	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	2	—	1	10	—	3	5	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	277	164	98	487	511	187	189	176	153	88
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units	140	137	38	107	158	32	116	132	95	37
For sale only	10	12	14	20	27	1	18	27	6	—
For rent	50	74	6	22	56	20	40	46	62	34
Rentied or sold, not occupied	31	19	3	27	31	2	5	11	11	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	2	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	46	30	9	38	36	9	50	48	16	2
Boarded up	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	4	10	—	7	11	—	3	8	1	3
2 rooms	2	7	22	1	70	3	12	19	22	3
3 rooms	58	52	5	71	139	21	60	64	45	54
4 rooms	299	112	39	254	352	150	262	192	212	32
5 rooms	143	121	149	257	402	84	313	267	213	11
6 rooms	413	237	209	299	365	97	157	451	180	17
7 rooms	132	116	257	192	122	46	65	271	97	4
8 or more rooms	75	90	506	221	78	14	14	169	69	—
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.6	7.3	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.2	3.7
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.6	7.5	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.7	7.3	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.7	7.4	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.8	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached	1 201	560	1 084	879	1 033	374	598	1 325	603	1
1 attached	33	16	40	33	19	7	15	16	11	—
2	30	77	—	134	88	60	142	66	27	—
3 or 4	1	25	4	79	84	10	53	40	16	—
5 to 9	—	24	2	135	169	31	1	16	26	78
10 to 19	—	43	—	34	100	35	4	14	83	45
20 to 49	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	126	7	4	—	50	—	57	45	59	—
Other	13	12	4	16	20	1	14	19	14	—
Occupied housing units	1 264	696	1 100	1 203	1 405	486	770	1 409	744	96
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	286	246	226	522	523	147	229	340	229	34
2 persons	387	184	459	398	501	158	228	487	242	28
3 persons	273	110	145	202	248	80	150	248	116	11
4 persons	177	66	184	95	130	65	88	182	83	18
5 persons	87	54	46	26	28	24	58	93	35	5
6 or more persons	54	36	10	14	21	8	17	32	59	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.39	2.6	2.21	2.1	1.70	1.86	2.11	2.18	2.25	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.08	2.20	1.84	1.87	2.10	2.13	2.22	2.11	4.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.79	2.01	2.31	1.50	1.84	2.12	2.26	2.33	2.06	1.98
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	1 235	671	1 098	1 196	1 377	477	752	1 373	722	93
1.01 to 1.50	25	14	1	5	21	7	16	28	17	3
1.51 or more	4	11	1	7	7	2	2	8	5	—
Mean	.49	.43	.33	.33	.41	.46	.49	.44	.45	.52
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	814	335	925	613	651	230	397	926	418	—
Less than \$20,000	53	53	14	2	56	18	85	85	72	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	402	192	38	210	406	149	284	379	201	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	122	53	149	188	136	51	44	34	94	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	20	21	217	106	38	4	117	117	304	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	11	182	30	2	2	1	30	11	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	4	161	53	7	—	—	9	5	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	85	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	26 000	30 400	85 900	47 200	33 100	32 700	28 100	40 000	32 200	—
Mean (dollars)	27 600	35 400	110 700	56 900	37 100	35 100	29 300	42 800	36 600	—
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	294	319	95	520	658	234	331	379	264	95
Median contract rent (dollars)	172	167	317	262	246	139	164	207	220	188
Mean contract rent (dollars)	181	168	335	254	236	145	156	210	253	183
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	—
No meals included in rent	243	298	85	491	620	214	283	338	250	95
No cash rent	51	20	10	29	38	20	48	47	14	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	2	—	29	93	2	41	9	60	1
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2	—	25	89	2	39	9	59	1
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	100.0	—	86.0	87.6	100.0	79.5	100.0	93.2	100.0
White.....	—	2	—	22	74	2	31	—	55	1
Black.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	2	—	22	74	2	31	—	55	1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	3	11	—	8	—	4	—
White.....	—	—	—	3	11	—	8	—	4	—
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	3	11	—	8	—	4	—
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	—	4	4	—	2	—	1	—
For sale only.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	2	—
4 rooms.....	—	—	—	6	22	1	8	—	12	1
5 rooms.....	—	—	—	6	33	—	7	2	13	—
6 rooms.....	—	1	—	7	12	—	8	5	11	—
7 rooms.....	—	—	—	6	3	—	5	2	12	—
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	—	3	5.8	4.5	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0
Median, all housing units.....	—	6.5	—	5.8	5.9	4.5	5.6	7.2	6.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6.5	—	6.0	5.9	4.5	5.4	7.0	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6.5	—	6.2	5.9	4.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5.0	5.3	—	4.5	—	5.5	—
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	—	2	—	19	85	2	29	9	54	1
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	10	6	—	11	—	6	—
Other.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	2	—	25	89	2	39	9	59	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	—	—	—	4	14	1	5	1	8	1
2 persons.....	—	1	—	10	35	—	15	3	22	—
3 persons.....	—	—	—	4	20	—	5	3	10	—
4 persons.....	—	1	—	5	17	—	10	3	10	—
5 persons.....	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	6	—
6 or more persons.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	1	3	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	3.00	—	2.35	2.37	2.50	2.47	2.67	2.48	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	3.00	—	2.30	2.32	2.50	2.56	2.67	2.48	1.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	3.00	2.80	—	2.17	—	3.00	—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	—	2	—	24	89	2	38	9	58	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	—	46	—	44	43	56	48	43	48	20
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2	—	17	64	2	21	9	40	1
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	3	11	1	1	—	5	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	—	6	18	1	4	—	11	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	1	—	3	13	—	7	5	13	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	—	4	17	—	5	1	8	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	2	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	40 000	—	37 500	42 500	17 500	57 500	51 900	42 900	10 000
Mean (dollars).....	—	40 000	—	43 700	47 300	18 300	67 400	51 700	45 900	9 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	3	11	—	7	—	4	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	163	187	—	175	—	213	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	142	184	—	150	—	238	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	3	10	—	6	—	3	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	9	427	—	—	95	94	36	739	2 342	1 399
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	413	—	—	88	91	32	630	2 117	1 312
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.4	91.3	—	—	9.1	91.2	81.3	63.8	1 500	1 134
White.....	5	375	—	—	7	82	25	259	1 408	1 073
Black.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	143	8	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	5	375	—	—	7	82	25	259	1 405	1 069
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	36	—	—	80	8	6	228	617	178
White.....	2	36	—	—	65	8	6	165	539	169
Black.....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	62	73	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	36	—	—	65	8	6	165	538	169
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	2	14	—	—	7	3	4	109	225	87
For sale only.....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	9	26	5
For rent.....	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	37	85	14
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	46	12	22
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Other vacant.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	17	90	41
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1
2 rooms.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	44	8
3 rooms.....	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	79	86	39
4 rooms.....	3	33	—	—	21	10	8	143	510	264
5 rooms.....	5	75	—	—	24	23	11	184	729	430
6 rooms.....	3	125	—	—	8	32	11	144	592	363
7 rooms.....	—	117	—	—	2	9	3	97	238	171
8 or more rooms.....	5.0	117	—	—	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.2	137	123
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	6.3	—	—	4.4	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	6.3	—	—	4.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.4	—	—	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	5.2	—	—	4.2	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	7	396	—	—	16	84	33	557	1 704	1 054
1, attached.....	1	3	—	—	5	1	—	36	30	12
2.....	—	4	—	—	48	—	—	51	133	2
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	33	1
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	44	1
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	14	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	22	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	24	—	—	—	9	3	41	348	319
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	9
Occupied housing units.....	7	413	—	—	88	91	32	630	2 117	1 312
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	2	66	—	—	49	23	5	199	484	261
2 persons.....	2	167	—	—	23	40	18	176	626	440
3 persons.....	1	70	—	—	7	19	3	105	436	271
4 persons.....	2	75	—	—	7	7	3	83	384	234
5 persons.....	—	31	—	—	2	1	3	37	122	75
6 or more persons.....	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	30	45	31
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.34	—	—	1.50	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.42	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.75	2.34	—	—	1.83	2.04	2.06	2.26	2.42	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.50	2.32	—	—	1.50	2.25	2.50	1.91	2.43	2.48
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	7	411	—	—	88	91	32	617	2 062	1 289
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	45	21
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	2
Mean.....	46	39	—	—	40	36	42	45	49	47
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	4	313	—	—	8	59	23	341	1 249	601
Less than \$20,000.....	2	4	—	—	—	4	4	107	205	91
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	21	—	—	7	13	12	151	544	231
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	60	—	—	1	18	3	58	340	160
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	81	—	—	—	9	2	119	77	77
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	59	—	—	—	11	1	4	26	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	63	—	—	—	5	—	2	14	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	20 000	77 400	—	—	30 000	49 800	30 600	27 300	35 500	38 100
Mean (dollars).....	21 600	89 900	—	—	32 500	62 500	40 600	31 200	38 700	42 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	31	—	—	78	7	5	225	605	142
Median contract rent (dollars).....	212	213	—	—	84	171	188	158	162	162
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	212	262	—	—	105	208	188	169	179	175
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	—
No meals included in rent.....	2	27	—	—	78	5	4	198	545	103
No cash rent.....	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	27	59	39

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
All housing units.....	3 129	1 923	1 747	3 075	1 107	1 017	540	3 110	1 741	
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 954	1 843	1 653	2 888	1 028	932	495	2 948	1 624	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	2 034	1 689	1 366	2 533	904	824	426	2 533	1 319	
White.....	68.9	91.6	82.6	87.7	85.4	86.1	86.1	85.9	81.2	
Black.....	2 014	1 677	1 351	2 525	842	819	415	2 518	1 300	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	1	15	2	56	9	5	8	9	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	6	5	5	5	1	8	9	8	
Other race.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	9	—	1	2	—	1	7	1	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 013	1 671	1 349	2 524	841	819	415	2 511	1 300	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	920	154	287	108	124	106	69	415	305	
White.....	859	154	281	351	113	106	69	413	300	
Black.....	50	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	3	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	858	154	280	351	112	106	69	413	300	
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	175	80	94	187	79	85	45	162	117	
For sale only.....	20	21	22	7	7	7	5	29	24	
For rent.....	91	9	30	27	15	3	7	33	24	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	23	16	8	12	4	3	1	20	31	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	23	16	8	13	10	5	1	10	1	
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	33	29	22	113	43	50	28	59	37	
Boarded up.....	—	1	4	4	1	3	2	2	1	
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	11	1	
2 rooms.....	27	3	9	15	10	4	6	28	10	
3 rooms.....	215	37	62	67	27	16	18	77	59	
4 rooms.....	674	171	326	492	178	239	119	629	395	
5 rooms.....	694	424	451	646	811	313	268	954	582	
6 rooms.....	717	445	880	778	261	117	788	404	300	
7 rooms.....	426	335	247	492	164	136	63	373	177	
8 or more rooms.....	423	349	205	313	137	93	51	250	113	
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	2 000	1 671	1 351	2 461	808	780	393	2 370	1 213	
1, attached.....	15	10	13	20	6	4	5	22	7	
2.....	11	3	19	8	4	1	3	4	54	
3 or 4.....	139	8	18	7	—	—	3	8	8	
5 to 9.....	228	9	—	—	—	—	—	20	23	
10 to 19.....	62	—	24	—	1	1	—	4	10	
20 to 49.....	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more.....	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer.....	355	214	311	554	285	226	134	658	414	
Other.....	6	8	7	22	3	5	2	24	12	
Occupied housing units.....	2 954	1 843	1 653	2 888	1 028	932	495	2 948	1 624	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	640	240	309	488	154	168	86	507	336	
2 persons.....	1 009	556	529	990	306	499	140	1 019	499	
3 persons.....	594	424	361	598	233	198	111	639	340	
4 persons.....	498	447	323	549	228	177	547	307	307	
5 persons.....	155	135	106	193	79	56	32	169	106	
6 or more persons.....	41	41	25	76	28	21	12	72	36	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.80	2.48	2.47	2.73	2.46	2.69	2.45	2.45	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.81	2.48	2.48	2.74	2.47	2.65	2.46	2.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.56	2.46	2.33	2.70	2.34	3.05	2.34	2.16	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	2 915	1 828	1 641	2 831	1 010	916	478	2 887	1 586	
1.01 to 1.50.....	35	13	10	49	14	14	15	48	32	
1.51 or more.....	4	2	—	4	2	2	2	13	2	
Mean.....	45	46	46	47	49	48	51	48	49	
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 565	1 342	992	1 616	491	402	180	1 339	600	
Less than \$20,000.....	50	26	38	102	52	61	42	162	131	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	203	144	274	334	95	143	62	409	249	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	456	412	305	566	146	109	43	373	129	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	445	412	305	410	116	54	26	215	70	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	124	148	96	115	43	23	4	109	16	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	217	97	39	75	27	10	3	60	4	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	34	15	8	11	6	1	—	10	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	8	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more.....	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	62 900	60 500	50 900	52 900	53 000	39 600	35 600	43 900	33 800	
Mean (dollars).....	68 600	66 500	56 200	55 800	58 900	43 700	39 100	49 600	37 100	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	904	138	261	297	103	87	53	353	262	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	261	256	208	173	167	153	138	193	109	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	249	272	213	184	179	151	147	186	116	
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	—	—	—	—	—	313	—	137	
No meals included in rent.....	844	120	229	232	80	60	45	284	210	
No cash rent.....	59	18	32	65	23	27	7	69	51	



Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA		Etowah County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Etowah County)				
	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102		
Occupied housing units .....	33 600	13 171	1 067	1 207	861	396	2 037		
<b>TENURE</b> .....									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	25 820	9 038	666	695	674	237	1 409		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	76.8	69.6	65.2	57.6	78.3	59.8	69.2		
Renter-occupied housing units .....	7 780	4 133	401	512	187	159	628		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	23.2	31.4	34.8	42.4	21.7	40.2	30.8		
<b>ROOMS</b> .....									
1 room .....	82	65	1	6	2	—	4		
2 rooms .....	383	249	1	36	8	12	23		
3 rooms .....	1 306	678	82	97	12	85	109		
4 rooms .....	2 755	1 305	175	205	26	161	238		
5 rooms .....	5 895	2 267	207	259	106	169	435		
6 rooms .....	8 820	3 265	305	333	208	188	539		
7 rooms .....	8 684	3 322	292	307	238	188	539		
8 rooms .....	4 591	1 758	102	104	158	35	206		
9 rooms .....	555	55	71	65	89	18	108		
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.5		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....									
1, detached .....	26 237	10 601	798	861	772	259	1 489		
2, attached .....	320	171	6	12	5	5	25		
3 or 4 .....	728	480	45	52	11	10	37		
5 .....	739	367	52	52	11	10	37		
5 to 6 .....	739	454	74	103	11	20	79		
6 .....	279	69	28	68	5	53	44		
10 to 19 .....	418	295	33	68	—	—	—		
20 to 49 .....	194	69	28	—	—	—	—		
50 or more .....	399	263	37	39	—	—	—		
Median, detached .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Median, attached .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Median, 50 or more .....	221	120	19	15	27	35	27		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....									
1 person .....	8 061	4 213	318	477	217	130	477		
2 persons .....	11 444	4 724	394	442	372	155	466		
3 persons .....	6 397	2 109	191	161	152	62	402		
4 persons .....	5 286	1 424	135	116	141	42	315		
5 persons .....	2 786	935	73	71	93	12	111		
6 or more persons .....	1 684	225	24	21	10	2	56		
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.26	2.00	2.05	1.79	2.07	1.94	2.39		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.26	2.00	2.05	1.83	2.04	1.99	2.41		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.00	1.77	1.69	1.69	2.22	1.84	2.34		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....									
1.00 or less .....	33 100	13 017	1 049	1 195	856	392	1 985		
1.01 to 1.50 .....	424	131	12	10	4	3	43		
1.51 or more .....	76	23	6	2	1	1	9		
Mean .....	.44	.40	.43	.39	.38	.42	.49		
<b>VALUE</b> .....									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	18 982	9 194	684	412	468	207	1 167		
Less than \$20,000 .....	2 137	1 138	23	54	17	22	189		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	5 950	3 172	251	251	241	109	503		
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	3 923	1 827	177	184	220	53	316		
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	1 290	403	16	36	90	15	116		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	848	179	4	7	29	4	23		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	79	50	1	1	8	2	1		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	33	17	—	—	2	1	—		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	33	17	—	—	—	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	44 700	38 300	36 400	32 800	43 300	33 400	35 900		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	52 200	48 800	39 600	37 600	47 300	38 000	39 000		
Median (dollars) .....	44 700	38 300	36 400	32 800	43 300	33 400	35 900		
Mean (dollars) .....	52 200	48 800	39 600	37 600	47 300	38 000	39 000		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	7 829	4 045	345	503	181	155	617		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	195	193	154	238	222	265	168		
With no cash rent .....	1 199	152	152	231	231	255	185		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	365	399	357	—	537	—	413		
No cash rent included in rent .....	6 517	3 671	322	465	153	149	560		
No cash rent .....	855	387	43	38	27	6	36		



Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County							Remainder of Etowah County		
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1 947</b>	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	665	203	219	695	308	592	212	259	1 408	
Percent of occupied housing units	64.7	55.9	56.9	57.6	62.0	76.8	58.1	61.1	73.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	413	162	166	512	189	179	153	165	539	
Percent of occupied housing units	35.3	44.4	43.1	42.4	38.0	23.2	41.9	38.9	27.7	
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	1	4	2	6	1	2	12	8	20	
2 rooms	7	36	36	97	23	12	19	38	62	
3 rooms	80	21	22	97	143	19	102	81	410	
4 rooms	197	62	66	239	319	186	174	196	976	
5 rooms	285	104	109	307	96	246	78	181	521	
6 rooms	95	38	38	104	39	139	32	47	202	
7 rooms	38	18	18	54	9	58	11	5	81	
8 rooms or more	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.3	
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached	770	304	283	861	389	692	229	317	1 488	
1, attached	6	15	4	12	7	4	5	18	25	
2, detached	2	25	16	25	11	25	12	2	18	
3 or 4	45	11	11	52	17	11	12	2	26	
5 to 9	74	3	12	103	—	11	20	3	32	
10 to 19	19	—	1	66	1	5	53	20	13	
20 to 49	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	45	4	2	39	23	18	34	27	274	
Other	18	6	7	15	6	5	2	4	13	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	313	159	163	477	174	194	125	136	445	
2 persons	187	107	122	375	177	177	177	166	438	
3 persons	18	42	42	141	81	134	59	44	403	
4 persons	98	32	30	96	39	68	32	357	166	
5 persons	13	18	18	21	20	34	12	12	106	
6 persons	24	13	13	34	12	20	34	12	106	
7 persons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Median, occupied housing units	2.03	1.74	1.74	1.79	1.92	2.08	1.92	2.06	2.41	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.13	1.83	1.78	1.83	1.80	2.05	1.82	2.12	2.41	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.67	1.30	1.68	1.69	2.17	1.92	1.98	1.91	2.42	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	1 011	358	382	1 195	491	766	361	417	1 898	
1.01 to 1.50	11	7	1	10	5	4	3	5	25	
1.51 to 2.00	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	
2.01 or more	42	39	36	39	43	39	42	43	49	
Mean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	585	175	195	612	280	550	184	216	1 157	
Less than \$20,000	92	48	119	154	50	115	18	59	189	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	247	111	111	383	194	228	97	98	503	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	180	25	33	124	32	202	11	12	314	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	1	1	7	1	19	3	1	23	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.4	1	10	7	1	3	2	2	14	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	—	4	7	—	3	2	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	35 900	27 000	32 900	32 800	27 700	42 500	33 800	29 100	35 900	
Mean (dollars)	38 700	28 600	39 900	37 000	29 000	45 700	37 700	32 800	39 000	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	168	160	165	503	186	174	150	164	598	
Less than \$20,000	152	152	152	231	159	222	257	183	368	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With meals excluded in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	316	147	154	445	158	148	145	147	471	
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	42	13	10	38	28	25	5	17	56	

**Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA		Etowah County		Tons for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County					
	Total	Gadsden city	Total	Gadsden city	Treat 2	Treat 3	Treat 13	Treat 16	Treat 17	Treat 102
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	4 849	4 217	4 849	4 217	449	1 321	172	619	371	169
<b>TENURE</b> .....										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 685	2 282	2 685	2 282	246	706	40	426	262	91
Percent of occupied housing units .....	55.4	54.1	55.4	54.1	52.5	53.4	23.3	68.8	70.6	53.8
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 164	1 935	2 164	1 935	223	615	132	193	109	78
Percent of occupied housing units .....	44.6	45.9	44.6	45.9	47.5	46.6	76.7	31.2	29.4	46.2
<b>ROOMS</b> .....										
1 room .....	28	26	28	26	2	4	2	6	-	-
2 rooms .....	340	305	340	305	33	102	11	40	15	8
3 rooms .....	339	305	339	305	33	102	11	40	15	8
4 rooms .....	841	706	841	706	77	223	37	62	67	30
5 rooms .....	1 703	1 466	1 703	1 466	177	334	48	128	267	46
6 rooms .....	1 203	1 066	1 203	1 066	117	334	38	128	267	46
7 rooms .....	635	546	635	546	38	178	10	123	58	23
8 or more rooms .....	493	406	493	406	27	149	8	56	26	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....										
1, detached .....	3 311	2 876	3 311	2 876	319	865	75	528	312	117
2, detached .....	136	127	136	127	8	47	1	9	6	2
3, detached .....	283	234	283	234	5	39	1	25	10	33
4, detached .....	338	321	338	321	32	114	45	54	10	4
5 to 9 .....	134	123	134	123	14	20	21	9	12	7
10 to 19 .....	57	43	57	43	6	-	-	-	-	-
20 or more .....	137	78	137	78	17	10	-	19	18	1
Mobile home or trailer .....	87	80	87	80	6	22	2	11	5	-
Other .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....										
1 person .....	1 311	1 141	1 311	1 141	106	426	41	144	103	41
2 persons .....	1 920	1 746	1 920	1 746	185	631	44	168	100	46
3 persons .....	746	646	746	646	89	265	32	110	51	25
4 persons .....	420	368	420	368	61	91	16	59	25	15
5 persons .....	249	209	249	209	29	66	2	32	15	8
6 or more persons .....	265	264	265	264	29	221	253	246	232	245
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.65	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.77	2.79	2.79	2.48	2.27	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.32	2.35	2.32	2.35	2.68	2.68	2.47	2.43	2.45	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....										
1.00 or less .....	4 626	4 013	4 626	4 013	442	1 275	159	590	354	163
1.01 to 1.50 .....	167	151	167	151	20	36	10	22	13	5
1.51 or more .....	56	53	56	53	5	10	3	5	4	1
Mean .....	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	58	46	57	50	48	48
<b>VALUE</b> .....										
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....										
Less than \$50,000 .....	2 333	2 027	2 333	2 027	222	621	38	375	233	81
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	1 107	974	1 107	974	57	148	2	152	104	16
\$60,000 to \$69,999 .....	458	395	458	395	10	26	2	40	26	10
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	147	128	147	128	42	121	12	101	42	19
\$80,000 to \$89,999 .....	24	18	24	18	9	45	2	36	22	3
\$90,000 to \$99,999 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mean .....	29 890	26 000	29 890	26 000	25 300	30 000	35 480	35 200	30 700	31 500
Median .....	34 200	34 000	34 200	34 000	31 400	38 000	39 200	38 600	39 600	34 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....										
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....										
Less than \$50 .....	2 120	1 901	2 120	1 901	218	603	130	187	107	77
\$50 to \$99 .....	158	150	158	150	15	116	260	185	114	135
\$100 to \$149 .....	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	1	1	1
\$150 or more .....	63	63	63	63	19	50	90	90	90	72
Mean .....	1 973	1 973	1 973	1 973	192	530	130	22	98	72
Median .....	138	123	138	123	19	30	22	22	9	2



**Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Elbow County MSA
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	30	30
Percent of occupied housing units	30.6	30.6
Renters-occupied housing units	68	68
Percent of occupied housing units	69.4	69.4
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	1	1
2 rooms	13	13
3 rooms	20	20
4 rooms	27	27
5 rooms	18	18
6 rooms	8	8
7 rooms	4	4
8 or more rooms	12	12
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached	35	35
1, attached	1	1
2 or 4	12	12
5 to 9	9	9
10 to 19	11	11
20 to 49	6	6
50 or more	10	10
Mobile home or trailer	6	6
Other	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	15	15
2 persons	45	45
3 persons	15	15
4 persons	14	14
5 persons	7	7
6 persons	2	2
7 or more	2	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.30	3.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	2.12
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	88	88
1.01 to 1.50	6	6
1.51 or more	4	4
Mean	.71	.71
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	4	4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	5	5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3	3
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4	4
\$70,000 to \$79,999	6	6
\$80,000 to \$89,999	6	6
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars)	70,000	70,000
Mean (dollars)	78,100	78,100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
Mean contract rent (dollars)	246	246
With meals included in rent	246	246
With meals excluded in rent	246	246
No meals included in rent	68	68
No cash rent	68	68



Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**  
 [The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**  
 [The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA		Etowah County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Etowah County)										
	Total	Golden city	Total	Golden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>ANCESTRY</b>															
All persons	99 840	42 522	99 840	42 522	4 000	3 558	4 146	2 529	3 525	4 008	2 312	2 984	1 329	4 048	1 876
White ancestry	79 035	34 932	79 035	34 932	3 309	3 201	3 452	1 652	3 011	3 508	2 024	2 507	920	3 223	1 557
Single ancestry	61 997	28 672	61 997	28 672	2 623	3 159	2 609	1 285	2 536	2 985	1 601	1 953	767	2 733	1 399
Two or more ancestries	18 843	9 850	18 843	9 850	877	497	687	904	989	1 497	711	1 477	402	1 315	477
Ancestry undclassified or not reported	20 805	7 591	20 805	7 591	691	357	694	877	514	500	289	479	409	825	319
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>															
Total ancestries reported	199 480	85 046	199 480	85 046	8 000	7 116	8 292	5 058	7 050	8 016	4 626	5 972	2 658	8 096	3 752
Arab	72	61	72	29	—	—	6	—	—	12	4	7	—	4	—
Austrian	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	13	6	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	13	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	44	44	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	62	62	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	2 686	1 095	2 686	1 095	117	25	147	46	83	96	94	73	23	72	45
Polish	13 086	4 696	13 086	4 696	223	25	659	313	319	1 098	433	331	157	290	98
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Breton)	1 554	731	1 554	731	49	—	107	26	54	74	63	69	53	62	37
French Canadian	78	57	78	57	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	15	—
German	10 019	3 713	10 019	3 713	365	9	572	198	305	674	251	333	127	258	74
Hungarian	62	34	62	34	—	—	9	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—
Irish	19 180	6 692	19 180	6 692	667	23	1 002	449	586	895	539	584	198	590	201
Lithuanian	1 800	44	1 800	44	—	—	15	—	—	79	4	17	—	30	—
Norwegian	54	21	54	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	16
Polish	14 477	5 015	14 477	5 015	—	—	29	—	—	7	13	6	—	—	—
Portuguese	30	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	30	5	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Russian	2 467	1 014	2 467	1 014	—	—	23	—	—	30	4	10	—	—	—
Scottish	1 465	528	1 465	528	19	—	93	61	92	148	40	83	20	72	—
Slovak	67	4	67	4	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	53	19	60	—
Swedish	372	179	372	179	17	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	42	32	42	32	—	—	—	6	7	12	6	5	—	7	—
United States or American	20 963	8 201	20 963	8 201	692	188	824	555	1 337	523	464	737	326	558	109
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	542	148	542	148	20	—	27	—	7	48	5	16	—	26	—
Other ancestries	124 406	56 734	124 406	56 734	5 594	6 854	4 278	3 317	4 177	3 929	2 541	3 584	1 712	6 065	3 112
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	49	49	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	44	44	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area															
Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.															
Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105,02 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY															
All persons.....															
1 635	3 515	1 709	2 967	2 313	2 986	1 175	1 844	3 822	1 836	212	—	—	—		
1 077	3 001	1 507	2 543	2 004	2 507	846	1 507	3 104	1 517	141	—	—	—		
225	475	245	753	423	554	133	219	472	158	6	—	—	—		
333	514	217	424	289	479	329	189	718	319	71	—	—	—		
Ancestry unduplicated or not reported.....															
Multiple ancestry.....															
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....															
3 270	7 030	3 418	5 934	4 526	5 972	2 350	3 728	7 644	3 672	424	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
85	—	—	—	—	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
91	69	—	78	73	21	6	39	72	45	—	—	—	—		
—	319	125	875	433	331	146	178	284	98	10	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
35	54	30	62	63	69	39	5	45	37	7	—	—	—		
French Canadian.....															
138	305	165	459	251	333	116	81	258	62	18	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
174	586	195	573	539	584	177	268	559	196	36	—	—	—		
—	5	14	53	34	17	17	38	30	7	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	9	21	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	24	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	92	53	164	73	83	20	20	72	22	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	106	10	5	12	16	6	—	—	—	—	—		
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
197	1 327	233	445	462	79	289	335	516	109	58	—	—	—		
—	—	—	42	5	16	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—		
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2 500	4 167	2 504	2 942	2 541	3 584	1 498	2 678	5 709	3 049	295	—	—	—		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Golden city, Elsworth County—Con.				Remainder of Elsworth County										
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)		Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY															
	All persons	32	222	—	96	32	162	—	10	1 041	—	—	154	226	
	Acquaintance specified	32	155	—	65	32	133	—	10	965	—	—	74	119	
	Acquaintance unspecified	32	127	—	57	32	133	—	10	965	—	—	74	119	
	Multiple ancestry	—	29	—	8	—	35	—	—	263	—	—	20	18	
Acquaintance undesignated or not reported	—	67	—	31	—	29	—	—	76	—	—	80	107		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
	Total ancestries reported	64	444	—	192	64	324	—	20	2 082	—	—	308	452	
	Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	French	16	84	—	—	—	8	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	
	French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	11	—	
	French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	14	17	
	Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hungarian	6	22	—	—	—	45	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Polish	8	66	—	56	—	35	—	—	322	—	—	21	31	
	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Scandinavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	137	—	—	—	—
	Scottish	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	7	—	15	—	—	54	—	10	78	—	—	37	42	
Wash. (including Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	32	265	—	126	—	64	170	—	10	987	—	—	214	356	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Neogaugan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Elbow County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
ANCESTRY	All persons	40	1 674	5 670	3 496	7 415	5 342	4 738	2 788	2 560	1 844	7 950	4 396
	Ancestry specified	40	1 460	4 579	2 494	5 929	4 150	3 820	5 085	2 480	1 131	5 931	2 741
	Single ancestry	40	1 263	3 919	1 754	4 255	2 832	2 983	4 677	1 913	1 850	4 335	2 098
	Multiple ancestry	—	207	660	1 740	1 674	318	847	1 408	647	283	1 596	643
	Ancestry unspecified or not reported	—	214	1 071	1 002	1 066	1 192	868	1 111	647	231	1 779	1 647
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		60	3 348	11 340	6 992	15 230	10 684	9 476	15 576	5 938	2 748	15 860	8 790
Arab		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English		—	37	173	78	313	208	108	182	40	39	230	85
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		—	23	31	27	184	136	119	52	31	—	106	25
German		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Canadian		12	140	342	354	14	719	427	836	277	123	890	396
Greek		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian		5	184	941	762	1 753	1 332	1 372	1 536	476	387	1 872	754
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scandinavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovakian African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		63	2 338	7 122	4 275	8 330	5 731	5 454	9 253	3 382	1 651	9 131	5 935
Persons in selected Hispanic origin groups													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County							
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>											
All persons	99 840	99 840	42 523	4 000	3 558	4 146	2 529	3 525	4 008	2 313	
Native	99 050	99 050	41 923	3 963	3 558	4 146	2 522	3 506	3 877	2 293	
Foreign born	782	782	590	37	—	—	7	19	131	20	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>											
Linguistically isolated households	112	112	67	—	13	—	9	7	7	—	
Persons 5 years and over	93 921	93 921	39 843	3 732	3 274	3 959	2 373	3 333	3 814	2 181	
In linguistically isolated households	269	269	174	—	13	—	7	3	39	—	
Speak a language other than English	2 272	2 272	1 255	70	128	70	73	53	202	74	
Do not speak English "very well"	855	855	573	31	89	18	37	38	71	12	
Speak Spanish	877	877	441	29	87	55	28	24	83	33	
Do not speak English "very well"	260	260	162	12	31	5	20	17	20	—	
Linguistically isolated	53	53	40	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	415	415	314	25	5	—	9	—	75	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	291	291	230	12	5	—	9	—	46	—	
Linguistically isolated	99	99	87	—	—	—	9	—	39	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 854	23 854	9 377	917	861	851	532	726	996	413	
Preparatory school	1 351	1 351	600	25	66	52	37	21	81	26	
Public school	764	764	377	17	57	25	25	11	13	10	
Elementary or high school	17 725	17 725	6 723	755	716	577	395	592	636	264	
Public school	16 489	16 489	6 102	680	711	495	340	540	536	241	
College	4 778	4 778	2 054	137	79	222	100	113	239	92	
Public college	4 370	4 370	1 826	120	79	206	100	83	239	123	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>											
Persons 25 years and over	65 672	65 672	28 610	2 633	2 181	3 051	1 694	2 344	2 950	1 686	
Less than 9th grade	9 516	9 516	4 585	476	519	146	376	562	185	96	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 072	14 072	6 426	567	466	464	676	946	522	273	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 194	20 194	7 948	788	570	833	514	695	612	464	
Some college, no degree	11 301	11 301	4 970	452	273	712	282	287	717	347	
Associate's degree	3 900	3 900	1 620	171	83	269	50	85	148	130	
Bachelor's degree	4 076	4 076	1 807	104	57	343	51	29	604	236	
Graduate or professional degree	2 613	2 613	1 254	55	53	304	27	10	461	133	
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.1	64.1	61.5	59.6	47.5	80.7	54.5	47.2	86.2	77.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.2	10.2	10.7	6.0	5.0	21.2	4.6	1.7	36.1	21.9	
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	402	402	491	498	763	240	568	473	167	449	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 463	1 463	1 483	1 623	1 441	1 325	1 290	2 014	1 392	1 203	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 020	2 020	2 025	2 155	1 423	1 712	2 605	2 127	1 922	1 563	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	93 921	93 921	39 843	3 732	3 274	3 959	2 373	3 333	3 814	2 181	
Some house	58 179	58 179	22 230	2 145	1 934	2 280	1 191	1 394	1 774	1 038	
Different house in United States	35 143	35 143	16 037	1 579	861	1 029	958	1 422	1 604	1 039	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 666	14 666	10 043	1 131	683	636	668	912	771	650	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 557	10 557	2 029	111	43	62	154	207	212	212	
Different MSA/PMSA	6 501	6 501	2 707	296	129	97	92	202	279	173	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 419	3 419	1 258	37	6	234	46	154	217	74	
Abroad	599	599	486	8	26	—	19	—	36	34	
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>											
Urban population	72 041	72 041	42 523	3 904	3 526	3 996	2 529	3 525	3 351	2 313	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	48 731	48 731	30 688	2 292	2 036	2 817	2 326	3 031	2 510	1 642	
Rural population	27 881	27 881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	7 672	7 672	—	22	32	60	—	—	248	—	
On farms	912	912	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>											
Workers 16 years and over	40 214	40 214	15 623	1 453	1 125	1 798	966	1 163	1 666	986	
Car, truck, or van	38 504	38 504	14 917	1 431	1 045	1 737	899	1 045	1 634	924	
Drive alone	33 581	33 581	12 600	1 182	725	1 590	771	963	1 533	809	
Carpooled	4 923	4 923	2 317	249	320	147	128	167	101	115	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	56	56	29	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	44	44	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	540	540	225	8	29	16	18	10	—	23	
Other means	296	296	196	14	23	13	5	—	—	21	
Worked at home	818	818	256	14	23	27	44	23	25	18	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.20	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.03	1.07	
Average travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.7	17.0	17.1	19.5	18.7	14.1	18.0	16.1	16.4	
<b>Departure time for work</b>											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 503	3 503	1 227	111	115	131	61	101	57	64	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 571	10 571	3 770	411	310	281	361	315	319	159	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 601	10 601	3 975	305	228	674	160	250	780	307	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 084	4 084	1 823	147	47	263	141	85	286	181	
All other times	10 317	10 317	4 572	471	402	432	240	389	199	257	
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>											
Gadsden city	32 370	32 370	13 686	1 276	1 009	1 567	900	985	1 492	826	
Gadsden city	23 668	23 668	11 400	1 115	769	1 371	736	821	1 282	715	
Attalla city	2 382	2 382	655	61	65	53	105	90	—	36	
Bozay city (pt)	165	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glenside city (pt)	990	990	272	3	44	15	9	25	22	11	
Rainbow City city	1 627	1 627	485	50	25	47	41	40	118	19	
Remainder of Etowah County	3 538	3 538	867	47	106	81	9	9	37	45	
Worked outside MSA of residence	7 844	7 844	1 937	116	231	178	66	178	174	160	
Bozay city (pt)	1 923	1 923	256	24	13	—	—	—	54	5	
Remainder of Marshall County	1 240	1 240	203	18	55	24	—	—	20	6	
Huntsville city (pt)	81	81	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anniston city	337	337	139	—	—	29	—	12	19	24	
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	936	936	251	33	—	18	11	—	36	28	
Blount County	238	238	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	
St. Clair County	541	541	184	—	—	12	10	33	18	—	
Birmingham city	468	468	135	10	7	31	—	13	56	7	
Remainder of Jefferson County	242	242	86	6	—	9	—	14	—	5	
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	87	87	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Cherokee County	448	448	130	29	15	15	4	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	1 247	1 247	476	36	26	93	41	27	29	14	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 986	1 329	4 048	1 876	5 882	3 496	7 615	4 738	7 820
Native	2 881	1 316	3 826	1 863	5 882	3 490	7 555	4 731	7 785
Foreign born	105	13	222	13	—	6	60	7	35
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	31	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	13
Persons 5 years and over	2 777	1 193	3 778	1 783	5 552	3 318	7 177	4 514	7 383
In linguistically isolated households	98	—	—	—	9	—	28	—	38
Speak a language other than English	178	35	228	32	72	67	233	45	80
Do not speak English "very well"	125	—	142	19	48	10	84	13	24
Speak Spanish	39	7	34	19	44	37	75	20	6
Do not speak English "very well"	27	—	11	19	36	4	23	—	—
Linguistically isolated	27	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	39	—	132	—	8	1	51	7	8
Do not speak English "very well"	39	—	112	—	—	—	35	7	—
Linguistically isolated	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	563	239	1 193	461	1 391	809	2 112	1 224	2 008
Preprimary school	52	15	57	50	76	31	137	86	57
Public school	27	15	43	38	52	24	40	32	31
Elementary or high school	308	199	693	342	1 095	681	1 442	805	1 533
Public school	272	164	626	330	1 059	678	1 351	782	1 479
College	203	25	443	69	220	97	533	333	418
Public college	197	21	395	69	199	88	502	316	389
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	2 102	882	2 517	1 256	3 830	2 312	4 867	3 151	5 080
Less than 9th grade	226	165	289	255	682	393	365	364	681
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	433	232	583	334	945	533	764	586	977
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	595	276	777	318	1 201	800	1 421	1 098	1 681
Some college, no degree	467	135	503	195	553	292	1 127	584	762
Associate degree	57	17	129	89	151	97	375	211	419
Bachelor's degree	162	17	131	40	213	141	499	189	275
Graduate or professional degree	62	—	63	25	85	56	316	119	261
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.6	55.0	65.4	53.1	57.5	59.9	76.8	69.9	67.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	1.9	7.7	5.2	7.8	8.5	16.7	9.8	10.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	520	675	309	273	654	373	430	199	200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 118	1 384	2 247	993	1 455	1 343	1 403	1 442	1 346
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 649	2 508	2 267	2 145	2 216	2 173	1 995	1 646	1 913
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 777	1 193	3 778	1 783	5 552	3 318	7 177	4 514	7 383
Same house	1 364	517	2 214	1 251	3 190	2 492	3 582	3 091	5 062
Different house in United States	1 341	671	1 347	497	2 344	826	3 517	1 416	2 321
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	629	342	786	351	629	302	1 067	462	686
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	271	129	147	31	1 228	461	1 014	501	1 221
Different MSA/PMSA	402	132	299	64	433	113	1 047	304	257
Not in an MSA/PMSA	40	68	115	51	170	49	389	114	181
Abroad	72	5	217	35	18	—	78	7	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	2 986	1 329	3 908	1 846	5 623	—	7 117	4 432	4 341
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 958	953	2 827	1 376	4 244	—	3 854	2 824	1 899
Rural population	—	—	—	30	259	3 496	498	306	3 479
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	106	30	66	1 087	236	12	852
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	114
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 252	432	1 470	782	2 441	1 456	3 652	2 056	3 248
Car, truck, or van	1 144	405	1 401	776	2 399	1 387	3 634	1 999	3 086
Drove alone	1 010	312	1 207	660	2 149	1 387	3 212	1 859	2 671
Carpooled	134	93	194	116	250	120	422	140	415
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	46	6	23	—	—	30	11	13	37
Other means	47	4	25	—	24	—	—	6	14
Worked at home	10	17	14	6	18	33	7	38	102
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.16	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	14.0	15.4	17.8	19.1	23.9	18.4	17.8	23.4
<b>DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	156	23	101	61	229	179	265	115	289
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	238	111	359	303	741	440	901	464	925
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	292	116	374	152	574	441	1 246	646	693
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	156	44	132	57	124	284	204	377	377
All other times	400	121	531	203	675	239	950	575	862
<b>WORKED IN MSA OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Persons in MSA of residence	1 039	392	1 351	706	2 074	1 207	3 233	1 821	2 533
Gadsden city	871	352	1 113	577	1 155	704	2 468	1 398	1 720
Mobile city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boaz city (pt.)	50	14	46	—	40	—	32	—	—
Glencoe city (pt.)	29	6	47	11	50	22	39	287	226
Rawlins city	35	5	29	6	58	41	59	59	33
Remainder of Etowah County	47	15	116	98	119	99	84	65	522
Worked outside MSA of residence	213	40	119	76	367	249	419	235	715
Boaz city (pt.)	11	—	7	6	40	57	25	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	5	61	55	34	—	12
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	—	7	14	—	11	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Anniston city	5	—	15	10	—	—	29	20	46
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	—	9	28	36	33	2	55	97	227
Blount County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County	41	6	7	9	74	51	38	69	38
Birmingham city	7	7	4	4	47	2	60	34	47
Remainder of Jefferson County	25	9	11	—	8	18	27	—	32
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee County	14	6	6	—	—	6	17	—	15
Worked elsewhere	66	10	34	6	87	43	83	62	137



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ENAs in Etowah County—Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County									
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8		
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>												
All persons	3 191	2 560	642	3 904	3 526	3 984	2 148	2 529	1 482	1 635		
Native	3 175	2 560	643	3 867	3 526	3 984	2 142	2 522	1 482	1 635		
Foreign born	16	—	19	37	—	—	6	7	—	—		
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>												
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	9	—	—		
Persons 5 years and over	2 964	2 412	655	3 636	3 242	3 797	2 045	2 373	1 314	1 536		
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	17	—	—		
Speak a language other than English	63	41	12	70	128	70	5	52	12	22		
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	31	39	18	—	37	—	—		
Speak Spanish	33	36	—	29	87	55	—	28	12	5		
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	12	31	5	—	20	—	—		
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	9	—	—		
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	12	25	5	—	—	9	—	—		
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	9	—	—		
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—		
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	862	616	63	887	844	798	324	532	299	354		
Preprimary school	71	21	7	25	66	49	13	37	18	34		
Public school	8	—	—	17	57	22	9	25	6	26		
Elementary or high school	666	484	25	725	711	527	244	395	248	285		
Public school	588	472	11	650	711	448	381	236	285	285		
College	125	111	31	137	67	222	100	67	33	33		
Public college	125	106	31	120	67	206	56	100	25	35		
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>												
Persons 25 years and over	2 051	1 635	554	2 582	2 154	2 939	1 580	1 694	902	1 093		
Less than 9th grade	175	272	148	476	519	146	411	376	247	235		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	463	438	398	580	626	399	395	394	309	353		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	613	571	137	773	555	805	434	514	235	333		
Some college, no degree	244	244	81	445	267	679	204	282	86	135		
Associate's degree	209	63	25	164	83	269	60	50	25	21		
Bachelor's degree	112	27	17	89	51	340	57	51	—	—		
Graduate or professional degree	99	20	18	55	30	19	27	—	—	8		
Percent high school graduates or higher	68.9	56.6	50.2	59.1	46.8	61.5	49.0	54.5	38.4	46.2		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.3	2.9	6.3	5.6	4.8	21.8	4.8	4.6	—	1.5		
<b>FERTILITY</b>												
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	358	335	710	498	763	249	448	568	930	465		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 397	1 762	1 604	1 604	1 441	1 251	1 587	1 290	1 769	1 910		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 895	2 215	1 600	2 213	1 537	1 760	1 682	2 605	2 490	2 953		
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>												
Persons 5 years and over	2 964	2 412	655	3 636	3 242	3 797	2 045	2 373	1 314	1 536		
Same house	2 090	1 722	277	2 102	2 355	2 816	1 488	1 396	722	789		
Different house in United States	867	690	366	1 526	861	981	557	958	592	747		
Central city of this MSA/PHSA	131	131	178	683	400	668	340	648	434	451		
Remainder of this MSA/PHSA	384	380	71	115	43	62	97	147	22	135		
Different MSA/PHSA	112	105	56	296	129	85	73	97	108	140		
Not in an MSA/PHSA	74	74	45	37	6	234	46	46	28	21		
Abroad	7	—	12	8	26	—	—	19	—	—		
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>												
Urban population	222	—	662	3 904	3 526	3 984	2 148	2 529	1 482	1 635		
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	156	—	117	2 292	2 036	2 805	2 066	2 326	902	1 426		
Rural population	2 969	2 560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	978	535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
On farms	69	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>												
Workers 16 years and over	1 329	999	118	1 402	1 104	1 729	758	966	391	526		
Car, truck, or van	1 276	872	106	1 387	1 024	1 670	745	899	356	507		
Drive alone	1 155	727	90	1 138	717	1 523	609	771	306	383		
Carpooled	121	145	16	249	307	147	136	128	50	124		
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Walked	13	6	12	8	29	16	—	18	21	13		
Other means	—	14	—	—	23	23	—	5	14	6		
Worked at home	34	47	7	23	15	13	44	—	—	—		
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.19	1.05	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.16		
Avg. travel time to work (minutes)	22.8	26.8	14.9	17.2	19.6	19.0	19.0	14.1	15.5	18.3		
<b>Departure time for work</b>												
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	117	135	6	111	108	131	74	61	27	65		
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	362	315	17	396	310	261	198	361	94	123		
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	190	190	20	290	222	233	160	160	53	67		
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	158	36	17	141	47	256	45	100	75	72		
All other times	325	216	56	457	394	410	205	240	142	199		
Worked in MSA of residence	1 100	734	111	1 225	995	1 498	660	900	335	430		
Gadsden city	870	520	88	1 071	755	1 311	550	736	280	295		
Anniston city	38	—	—	65	53	38	10	38	10	9		
Bozay city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Glencoe city (pt.)	14	24	—	3	44	15	15	9	—	—		
Reinhold city	58	—	11	25	40	29	41	24	38	7		
Remainder of Etowah County	78	76	12	40	106	79	28	9	—	87		
Worked outside MSA of residence	229	205	7	177	109	231	98	66	56	96		
Bozay city (pt.)	—	9	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Marshall County	7	—	—	18	55	24	—	—	—	11		
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Anniston city	11	—	7	—	—	29	6	—	—	—		
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	66	12	—	33	—	18	13	11	4	—		
Blount County	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Clair County	7	11	—	—	—	12	6	10	—	9		
Birmingham city	14	—	—	10	7	31	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Jefferson County	7	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—		
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cherokee County	88	56	—	29	15	15	12	4	—	18		
Worked elsewhere	14	106	—	36	26	93	30	41	31	29		



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	3 515	1 709	2 967	2 313	2 986	1 175	1 864	3 822	1 836	212
Native	3 496	1 697	2 846	2 293	2 881	1 162	1 857	3 811	1 823	212
Foreign born	19	12	121	20	105	13	7	21	13	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	7	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 323	1 591	2 858	2 181	2 777	1 052	1 704	3 570	1 743	199
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	39	—	98	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	53	72	183	74	178	28	24	228	32	—
Do not speak English "very well"	38	34	71	12	125	—	7	142	19	—
Speak Spanish	24	—	76	33	39	—	—	34	19	—
Do not speak English "very well"	17	—	20	—	27	—	—	11	19	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	75	—	39	—	17	132	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	46	—	39	—	7	112	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	39	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	726	414	771	413	563	209	453	1 159	461	36
Preprimary school	21	36	56	25	52	15	24	57	50	14
Public school	11	29	9	10	27	15	19	43	38	14
Elementary or high school	592	314	471	264	308	169	383	659	342	15
Public school	545	314	441	241	272	134	394	592	330	15
College	113	64	244	123	203	25	46	443	69	7
Public college	83	54	204	92	197	21	46	395	69	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	2 334	1 032	2 203	1 686	2 102	771	1 075	2 377	1 216	127
Less than 9th grade	557	145	149	96	226	117	181	262	237	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	671	307	178	285	433	194	570	16	16	—
High school graduate (includes equivalent)	295	275	374	464	595	256	368	747	306	50
Some college, no degree	287	169	497	342	467	130	204	444	195	8
Associate degree	85	37	82	130	157	57	82	171	89	6
Bachelor's degree	29	63	506	236	162	17	16	120	40	—
Graduate or professional degree	10	36	417	133	62	—	20	63	25	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.4	56.2	85.2	77.4	68.6	59.7	64.2	65.0	53.9	55.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.7	—	41.9	21.9	10.7	2.2	3.3	7.7	5.3	5.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	473	438	95	449	520	675	870	301	273	1 294
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 014	2 592	1 265	1 203	1 118	1 234	2 042	1 290	993	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 127	1 800	1 939	1 563	1 649	2 508	1 968	2 296	2 145	2 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	3 323	1 591	2 858	2 181	2 777	1 052	1 704	3 570	1 743	199
Same house	661	1 515	1 515	1 368	1 444	387	622	1 316	776	93
Different house in United States	1 422	926	1 307	1 109	1 341	583	814	1 227	491	132
Central city of this MSA/MSA	912	717	696	650	628	450	337	720	351	27
Remainder of this MSA/MSA	154	159	216	212	271	109	109	25	85	—
Different MSA/MSA	88	58	214	173	202	88	161	81	64	20
Not in an MSA/MSA	154	62	181	74	40	68	51	115	51	—
Abroad	—	4	36	34	72	5	—	217	35	18
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	3 515	1 709	2 967	2 313	2 986	1 175	1 864	3 822	1 836	212
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 021	1 226	2 645	1 642	1 958	912	1 392	2 800	1 366	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 163	635	1 168	986	1 252	414	664	1 369	776	93
Car, truck, or van	1 130	586	1 136	924	1 144	387	622	1 316	776	93
Drove alone	963	431	1 066	809	1 010	312	525	1 128	660	69
Carpooled	167	155	70	115	134	75	97	188	116	24
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	10	—	23	46	6	6	7	—	—
Other means	10	12	—	21	47	16	16	25	—	—
Worked at home	23	27	25	18	10	17	20	14	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.17	1.03	1.07	1.06	1.13	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.18
Mean travel time for work (minutes)	18.0	14.0	15.9	16.4	17.2	14.2	16.2	15.2	17.8	18.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	101	50	15	64	156	23	78	90	61	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	315	110	203	159	238	111	190	341	303	31
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	250	129	587	307	292	108	102	310	152	14
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	178	65	181	249	156	34	57	132	57	9
All other times	389	214	89	257	400	121	238	482	203	39
Worked in MSA of residence	985	567	1 014	826	1 039	374	594	1 256	700	75
Gadsden city	821	475	899	715	871	342	432	1 034	577	46
Attalla city	90	28	26	36	50	—	—	36	14	22
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe city (pt.)	25	—	11	29	6	30	41	11	—	—
Rainbow City	40	11	51	19	45	5	24	29	—	—
Remainder of Etowah County	9	53	45	47	15	116	108	92	7	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	178	68	154	160	213	40	70	113	76	18
Boaz city (pt.)	54	35	5	43	11	—	20	7	6	8
Remainder of Marshall County	20	7	—	23	—	—	8	—	—	—
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anniston city	12	—	19	24	5	—	7	15	10	—
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	—	—	22	28	44	—	6	22	36	—
Blount County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County	33	14	18	—	41	6	13	7	9	10
Birmingham city	13	6	5	7	25	9	7	11	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee County	—	—	—	6	14	6	—	11	—	—
Worked elsewhere	27	—	29	14	66	10	4	34	6	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	—	—	—	32	222	—	96	32	162	—
Native	—	—	—	32	222	—	96	32	162	—
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	32	215	—	96	32	162	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	8	63	—	30	17	53	—
Preparatory school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	—	46	—	30	5	50	—
College	—	—	—	—	40	—	30	—	47	—
Public college	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	12	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	32	157	—	51	27	112	—
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	6	54	—	7	—	45	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—	32	—	15	15	28	—
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	16	32	—	7	6	33	—
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	5	—	15	6	3	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	50.0	61.1	—	86.3	100.0	59.8	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	29.4	22.2	5.4	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	1 545	—	2 000	—	2 500	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	1 034	—	—	429	545	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	32	215	—	96	32	162	—
Same house	—	—	—	16	134	—	43	32	114	—
Different house in United States	—	—	—	16	81	—	53	—	48	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	62	—	53	—	36	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	12	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	—	—	—	32	222	—	—	—	12	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	12	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	32	150	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	32	60	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	21	69	—
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	16	93	—	44	21	67	—
Drove alone	—	—	—	16	74	—	44	8	67	—
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	13	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1.00	1.11	—	1.00	1.45	1.00	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	15.0	20.9	—	15.4	14.8	11.6	—
<b>Departure times for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	19	—	15	—	20	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	8	13	—	15	6	18	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	7	—
All other times	—	—	—	8	29	—	14	8	22	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	16	86	—	51	14	69	—
Gadsden city	—	—	—	16	86	—	—	14	60	—
Atlanta city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glencoe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainbow city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Etowah County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anniston city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blount County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	10	1 041	—	—	154	226	40	1 674	5 670	3 496
Native	10	1 031	—	—	154	215	40	1 674	5 670	3 490
Foreign born	—	10	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	6
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	10	956	—	—	141	208	40	1 562	5 353	3 318
In linguistically isolated households	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	52	72	67
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	48	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	15	44	37
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	1
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	225	—	—	30	34	—	338	1 355	809
Preprimary school	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	4	62	31
Public school	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	38	24	—
Elementary or high school	—	165	—	—	30	34	—	326	1 080	681
Public school	—	131	—	—	30	34	—	324	1 044	678
College	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	213	97
Public college	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	199	88
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	10	747	—	—	111	140	40	959	3 703	2 312
Less than 9th grade	5	36	—	—	48	27	18	192	642	373
9th, 12th grade, no diploma	—	45	—	—	38	13	10	235	929	533
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	238	—	—	20	30	12	304	1 151	800
Some college, no degree	—	220	—	—	5	59	—	130	545	297
Associate degree	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	29	145	97
Bachelor's degree	—	98	—	—	—	11	—	16	213	141
Graduate or professional degree	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	53	78	56
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	89.2	—	—	22.5	71.4	30.0	55.5	57.6	59.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	19.0	—	—	7.9	—	—	7.2	—	8.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	514	—	—	—	600	—	553	600	373
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 484	—	—	2 167	700	—	1 982	1 505	1 343
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 872	—	—	—	1 615	—	2 472	2 220	2 173
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	10	954	—	—	141	208	40	1 562	5 353	3 318
Same house	10	659	—	—	53	88	34	974	3 141	2 492
Different house in United States	—	297	—	—	88	120	6	588	2 212	826
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	75	—	—	66	66	—	486	66	203
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	121	—	—	39	47	6	354	1 143	461
Different MSA/PMSA	—	65	—	—	44	7	—	135	413	113
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	13	170	49
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	10	384	—	—	154	86	10	1 674	5 411	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10	265	—	—	41	27	10	1 285	4 244	—
Rural population	—	657	—	—	140	30	—	—	259	3 496
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	248	—	—	—	106	30	—	66	—
On farms	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	—	498	—	—	18	101	6	539	2 348	1 454
Car, truck, or van	—	498	—	—	18	85	—	520	2 306	1 387
Drove alone	—	467	—	—	—	79	—	439	2 080	1 267
Carpooled	—	31	—	—	18	6	—	81	226	120
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	12	—	30
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	18	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.04	—	—	—	3.00	1.06	—	1.10	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	16.3	—	—	—	9.4	17.4	—	18.6	19.1
Departure time for work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.9
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	42	—	—	—	11	—	36	229	179
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	116	—	—	—	18	—	710	440	440
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	193	—	—	—	23	—	120	440	441
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	37	—	—	—	10	—	44	195	124
All other times	—	110	—	—	—	49	—	119	636	239
Worked in MSA of residence	—	478	—	—	18	95	6	477	1 999	1 207
Goatsden city	—	383	—	—	—	79	—	222	1 109	704
Atlanta city	—	—	—	—	8	10	—	156	647	232
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
Glencoe city (pt.)	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	7	34	22
Rainbow city	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Etowah County	—	16	—	—	—	—	6	92	119	191
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	62	349	249
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	22	57
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	61	55
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anniston city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	33	2
Blount County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	51
Birmingham city	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	47	2
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherokee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	87	43

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.								
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	7 615	5 342	4 738	7 788	2 969	2 560	1 384	7 930	4 390
Native—	7 555	5 320	4 731	7 753	2 953	2 560	1 384	7 907	4 388
Foreign born	60	22	7	35	16	—	—	23	2
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	13	—	—	2	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 177	5 063	4 514	7 351	2 749	2 412	1 304	7 490	4 140
In linguistically isolated households	28	—	—	38	—	—	4	16	—
Speak a language other than English	233	95	45	80	51	41	64	140	51
Do not speak English "very well"	84	32	13	24	5	—	11	43	5
Speak Spanish	75	36	20	6	33	36	49	62	9
Do not speak English "very well"	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	51	7	7	8	—	—	—	12	—
Do not speak English "very well"	35	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 112	1 655	1 224	2 000	799	616	303	1 892	985
Preprimary school	137	91	86	57	71	21	—	112	51
Public school	40	45	32	31	23	8	—	94	41
Elementary or high school	1 442	1 148	805	1 533	620	484	243	1 479	847
Public school	1 351	1 090	712	1 459	548	472	241	1 470	838
College	533	416	333	410	108	111	60	301	87
Public college	502	362	316	381	108	106	51	296	80
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	4 867	3 381	3 151	5 048	1 894	1 635	911	5 142	2 821
Less than 8th grade	365	204	364	671	168	272	174	792	560
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	744	465	496	971	458	438	246	1 212	677
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 421	1 036	1 098	1 681	581	571	281	1 919	1 045
Some college, no degree	1 127	856	584	770	348	244	115	675	315
Associate degree	375	310	211	419	182	63	51	223	102
Bachelor's degree	499	342	189	275	107	27	22	223	82
Graduate or professional degree	316	150	119	261	99	20	22	98	40
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.8	79.7	69.9	67.5	69.5	56.6	53.9	61.0	56.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	14.6	9.8	10.6	10.9	2.9	4.8	6.2	4.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 34 years	430	136	199	200	365	335	184	257	455
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 403	1 369	1 442	1 389	1 762	1 384	1 384	1 459	1 405
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 995	2 035	1 646	1 913	1 989	2 215	2 150	1 910	2 446
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	7 177	5 063	4 514	7 351	2 749	2 412	1 304	7 490	4 140
Same house	3 582	3 519	3 091	5 046	1 956	1 722	946	4 594	2 763
Different house in United States	3 517	1 527	1 416	2 305	786	690	358	2 892	1 377
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 047	299	625	1 311	497	417	131	477	120
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 014	608	501	1 205	384	380	216	1 309	740
Different MSA/PMSA	1 047	264	304	257	93	105	70	586	279
Not in an MSA/PMSA	389	30	114	181	10	74	45	815	235
Abroad	78	17	7	—	7	—	—	4	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	7 117	5 329	4 432	4 309	—	—	—	590	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 854	3 281	2 824	1 899	—	—	—	291	—
Rural population	498	13	306	3 479	2 969	2 560	1 384	7 340	4 390
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	236	—	12	852	978	535	266	1 910	1 232
On farms	—	13	—	114	69	33	48	317	153
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	3 652	2 454	2 054	3 222	1 236	939	570	3 316	1 829
Car, truck, or van	3 634	2 383	1 999	3 070	1 183	872	503	3 295	1 702
Drove alone	3 212	2 208	1 859	2 655	1 081	727	429	2 950	1 409
Carpooled	422	175	140	415	102	145	74	345	293
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	9	6	—	6	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	44	13	37	13	6	18	80	35
Other means	—	6	14	—	14	—	9	—	33
Worked at home	7	27	38	102	34	47	43	132	59
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.09	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	20.5	17.8	23.5	22.9	26.8	27.7	21.7	26.7
<b>Departure time for work</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	265	201	115	289	111	135	40	349	267
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	901	567	444	925	343	315	149	1 032	573
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 245	758	664	685	190	163	73	673	484
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	283	287	278	377	132	36	42	384	85
All other times	950	614	575	854	296	216	133	826	404
Worked in MSA of residence	3 233	2 045	1 821	2 517	1 014	734	429	1 508	969
Godsden city	2 468	1 509	1 398	1 704	784	520	230	700	330
Atlanta city	193	77	12	32	38	56	54	100	105
Boaz city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	6
Glencoe city (pt.)	39	44	287	226	14	24	—	—	1
Rainbow City city	449	190	59	33	100	58	7	30	43
Remainder of Etowah County	34	225	84	65	76	63	138	56	68
Worked outside MSA of residence	419	409	235	715	222	205	141	2 008	860
Boaz city (pt.)	25	27	—	—	—	9	53	1 173	259
Remainder of Morgan County	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	638	200
Huntsville city (pt.)	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	—	20	6	—	—	7	11	2
Anniston city	29	83	11	29	7	—	2	46	—
Remainder of Anniston, AL MSA	55	100	97	227	66	12	—	40	33
Blount County	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	188
St. Clair County	69	46	7	37	7	11	20	7	37
Birmingham city	60	33	34	32	14	3	1	17	78
Remainder of Jefferson County	27	14	—	37	7	—	—	22	13
Remainder of Birmingham, AL MSA	17	—	—	—	13	—	—	7	11
Cherokee County	—	—	15	137	88	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	83	85	62	166	14	106	26	53	39



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County							
		Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	78 517	78 517	33 944	3 063	2 652	3 433	2 012	2 797	3 308	1 922	
In labor force	44 211	44 211	17 412	1 615	1 350	1 920	1 028	1 322	1 765	1 087	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.3	56.3	51.3	52.7	50.9	55.9	51.1	47.3	53.4	56.5	
Civilian labor force	44 094	44 094	17 369	1 615	1 341	1 920	1 028	1 314	1 765	1 087	
Employed	40 902	40 902	15 914	1 487	1 162	1 848	973	1 186	1 693	1 021	
Unemployed	3 192	3 192	1 455	128	179	72	55	128	72	61	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	8.4	7.9	13.3	3.8	5.4	9.7	4.1	6.1	
Not in labor force	34 306	34 306	16 532	1 448	1 302	1 513	984	1 475	1 543	835	
Institutionalized persons	929	929	569	101	—	—	—	131	198	—	
Enrolled in school	4 408	4 408	2 003	153	131	174	95	117	208	45	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 703	13 703	7 428	558	509	754	426	571	602	518	
Females 16 years and over	42 126	42 126	18 976	1 677	1 513	1 820	1 121	1 578	1 818	1 167	
In labor force	19 614	19 614	8 252	713	768	870	442	577	778	549	
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.6	46.6	43.5	42.5	50.8	47.8	39.4	36.6	43.3	47.0	
Civilian labor force	19 604	19 604	8 248	713	768	870	442	577	778	549	
Employed	18 223	18 223	7 582	650	687	836	413	532	747	511	
Unemployed	1 381	1 381	666	63	81	34	29	45	41	38	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	8.1	8.8	10.5	3.9	6.6	7.8	5.2	6.9	
With own children under 6 years	5 331	5 331	2 316	223	212	177	149	182	169	138	
In labor force	3 005	3 005	311	61	134	103	78	100	93	96	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 854	7 854	2 837	250	229	318	130	296	293	127	
In labor force	5 446	5 446	1 985	184	183	228	81	183	213	86	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	6 982	6 982	3 093	303	307	244	192	228	231	146	
All parents present in household in labor force	3 856	3 856	1 729	105	178	130	93	126	111	109	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	16 285	16 285	6 034	678	594	559	342	568	579	260	
All parents present in household in labor force	10 324	10 324	3 908	392	412	374	217	344	386	189	
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 332	6 332	2 537	245	211	219	117	175	233	84	
Not enrolled in school	1 523	1 523	645	37	42	36	73	91	20	14	
Unemployed or not in labor force	708	708	346	13	22	17	26	49	5	—	
Not high school graduate	892	892	421	19	—	36	52	74	5	8	
Employed	348	348	165	6	—	19	33	35	—	—	
Unemployed	91	91	41	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	
Not in labor force	453	453	215	13	—	17	19	25	5	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 902	40 902	15 914	1 487	1 162	1 848	973	1 186	1 693	1 021	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 478	3 478	1 350	71	83	304	81	53	237	165	
Professional specialty occupations	1 010	1 010	434	77	62	324	62	27	556	152	
Technicians and related support occupations	5 027	5 027	2 024	173	56	278	102	8	156	174	
Sales occupations	5 157	5 157	1 866	155	78	295	145	119	254	171	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 157	5 157	1 866	155	78	295	145	119	254	171	
Private household occupations	114	114	77	9	24	6	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	589	589	249	82	12	17	9	21	—	12	
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 343	4 343	2 158	245	150	105	105	193	78	97	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	589	589	147	14	19	—	—	24	4	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 899	5 899	1 957	193	77	173	138	232	101	86	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 500	5 500	2 031	179	235	152	131	177	55	111	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 311	2 311	702	56	36	88	80	77	22	17	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 854	2 854	1 258	124	194	64	102	84	74	68	
Construction	2 547	2 547	737	45	34	68	109	45	70	—	
Manufacturing	11 367	11 367	4 231	382	466	355	275	356	296	216	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 526	2 526	808	114	30	105	56	99	71	33	
Wholesale and retail trade	9 316	9 316	3 713	174	173	424	274	302	268	259	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 672	1 672	720	56	18	146	4	58	199	76	
Business and repair services	1 512	1 512	579	49	18	52	44	56	36	40	
Professional and related services	7 996	7 996	3 428	314	259	529	118	147	592	274	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 902	40 902	15 914	1 487	1 162	1 848	973	1 186	1 693	1 021	
Private wage and salary workers	32 798	32 798	12 813	1 233	981	1 355	807	980	1 276	820	
Government workers	5 357	5 357	2 099	167	157	353	113	140	298	119	
Local government workers	2 551	2 551	1 093	129	84	199	53	95	110	54	
Self-employed workers	2 521	2 521	925	73	24	130	46	55	119	78	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	47 556	47 556	19 055	1 716	1 429	2 096	1 157	1 405	1 978	1 157	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	37 661	37 661	14 973	1 390	1 107	1 574	769	1 060	1 588	909	
50 to 52 weeks	25 462	25 462	9 866	864	715	1 163	661	874	1 183	670	
40 to 49 weeks	4 705	4 705	1 908	215	120	189	119	136	151	89	
27 to 39 weeks	2 785	2 785	1 082	100	99	129	58	71	106	97	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	4 706	4 706	1 868	149	118	212	86	138	180	157	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	62 316	62 316	25 113	2 362	2 074	2 532	1 528	2 039	2 417	1 321	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 407	4 407	2 031	264	258	103	121	143	90	30	
With a mobility limitation	2 201	2 201	970	122	119	79	57	111	20	10	
In labor force	345	345	189	12	34	21	7	23	7	5	
With self-care limitation	3 187	3 187	1 469	78	72	36	110	88	70	20	
With a work disability	6 910	6 910	3 092	320	335	243	200	315	110	55	
In labor force	1 825	1 825	765	55	82	84	67	120	63	10	
Prevented from working	4 616	4 616	2 126	247	249	163	136	144	47	41	
No work disability	55 406	55 406	22 021	2 042	1 739	2 289	1 328	1 724	2 307	1 266	
In labor force	40 879	40 879	15 866	1 518	1 199	1 717	915	1 146	1 611	999	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 155	15 155	8 219	600	569	878	484	619	693	596	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 054	4 054	2 009	208	158	187	173	201	127	121	
With a mobility limitation	3 085	3 085	1 695	160	96	141	133	174	88	102	
With a self-care limitation	2 593	2 593	1 376	152	109	115	119	126	82	58	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	5 002	5 002	2 506	218	187	233	152	215	30	168	123
Mean family income (dollars)	15 342	15 342	15 587	13 303	10 028	26 494	13 933	14 115	30 225	17 422	
1 worker	8 977	8 977	3 946	358	338	414	194	328	434	238	
Mean family income (dollars)	28 174	28 174	27 733	22 024	12 459	33 799	20 494	18 930	86 503	38 015	
2 or more workers	14 606	14 606	5 248	487	374	657	374	488	615	250	
Mean family income (dollars)	41 081	41 081	40 712	33 228	34 379	49 038	36 443	33 368	76 013	48 504	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 556	1 019	3 240	1 488	4 609	2 731	5 986	3 766	6 112	
In labor force	1 383	487	1 451	867	2 667	1 593	3 935	2 555	3 481	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.1	47.9	44.8	58.3	57.9	58.3	65.7	67.9	57.0	
Civilian labor force	1 372	487	1 451	867	2 659	1 593	3 904	2 555	3 470	
Employed	1 241	443	1 498	789	2 459	1 479	3 707	2 082	3 284	
Unemployed	131	44	153	78	200	114	197	173	186	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	9.0	10.5	8.9	7.5	7.2	5.0	7.7	5.4	
Not in labor force	1 173	532	1 589	621	1 942	1 138	2 051	1 511	2 631	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	154	—	
Enrolled in school	184	35	486	65	176	105	440	151	365	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	616	296	571	350	691	428	698	499	985	
Persons 16 years and over	1 357	596	1 251	818	2 470	1 411	3 158	2 066	3 111	
Family	586	218	847	428	1 145	658	1 769	986	1 435	
In labor force	43.2	36.6	48.4	52.3	46.4	46.6	56.0	49.2	46.1	
Civilian labor force	586	218	847	428	1 145	658	1 769	986	1 435	
Unemployed	553	197	759	385	1 050	628	1 712	923	1 365	
Percent of civilian labor force	33	21	88	90	30	57	63	70	70	
With own children under 6 years	5.6	9.6	10.4	10.0	8.3	4.6	3.2	6.4	4.9	
In labor force	192	122	168	88	286	139	460	224	366	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	116	74	179	72	179	68	277	160	160	
In labor force	109	52	311	137	479	335	673	403	713	
With own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	81	45	217	93	305	223	521	283	493	
All parents present in household in labor force	262	171	277	126	394	191	539	294	492	
Over children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	182	93	140	104	263	118	283	210	217	
All parents present in household in labor force	226	144	576	300	985	609	1 282	786	1 491	
Persons 16 to 19 years	169	101	351	237	602	380	864	462	912	
Not enrolled in school	180	34	361	110	354	209	558	290	516	
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	5	38	9	38	16	44	27	47	
Not high school graduate	21	5	17	13	70	44	57	30	8	
Employed	21	5	—	—	13	15	38	12	8	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	
Not in labor force	—	—	17	13	40	28	19	14	—	
<b>UNEMPLOYED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 241	443	1 498	789	2 459	1 479	3 707	2 082	3 284	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	87	31	117	41	219	62	476	203	232	
Professional specialty occupations	128	31	112	72	160	140	458	219	368	
Technical and related support occupations	180	61	157	57	33	55	88	55	144	
Sales occupations	189	57	213	65	242	202	559	245	357	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	157	73	202	79	231	226	633	410	515	
Private household occupations	16	7	24	7	26	—	50	18	65	
Protective service occupations	212	66	196	139	257	106	217	196	299	
Service occupations, except protective and household	12	—	8	16	32	30	60	16	34	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	180	61	157	57	33	55	88	55	144	
Production, craft, and repair occupations	129	44	231	133	458	251	297	240	517	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	25	64	190	88	88	125	93	235	
Transportation and material moving occupations	55	27	123	98	198	71	214	113	213	
Handmen, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48	43	61	39	68	—	256	122	302	
Construction	297	101	436	242	792	417	887	470	839	
Manufacturing	45	10	86	28	211	95	231	231	261	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	306	105	321	195	561	391	814	496	654	
Wholesale and retail trade	94	7	73	39	88	65	133	53	229	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	7	37	35	79	45	119	34	150	
Business and repair services	251	137	288	133	386	200	794	442	699	
Professional and related services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 241	443	1 498	789	2 459	1 479	3 707	2 082	3 284	
Private wage and salary workers	926	418	1 210	616	2 012	1 088	2 879	1 731	2 570	
Government workers	206	15	223	119	292	226	607	229	503	
Local government workers	94	7	108	59	146	133	273	53	229	
Self-employed workers	104	5	60	54	120	144	219	116	202	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 570	527	1 849	901	2 849	1 679	4 161	2 414	3 707	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 235	422	1 544	706	2 291	1 324	3 322	1 859	2 947	
50 to 52 weeks	833	267	935	521	1 600	909	2 399	1 296	2 061	
13 to 14 weeks	40	12	50	28	65	129	267	246	257	
27 to 39 weeks	70	15	97	30	190	121	262	101	257	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	195	67	114	91	206	183	414	320	446	
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 830	695	2 425	1 099	3 688	2 253	5 182	3 059	5 030	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	225	41	125	117	254	186	482	186	420	
With a mobility limitation	35	13	53	39	193	133	112	111	111	
In labor force	13	—	5	5	20	15	21	30	—	
With a self-care limitation	159	35	87	105	93	127	113	112	349	
With a work disability	149	119	220	158	495	292	458	263	513	
In labor force	39	26	40	29	141	82	172	77	78	
Prevented from working	104	78	185	101	308	186	220	169	420	
No work disability	1 681	576	2 405	941	3 193	1 961	4 724	2 796	4 517	
In labor force	1 249	439	1 578	798	2 451	1 469	3 657	2 124	3 306	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	715	324	615	389	758	478	773	553	1 071	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	105	231	119	231	185	188	110	309	
With a mobility limitation	98	98	123	88	194	119	184	93	180	
With a self-care limitation	39	62	119	66	157	81	148	74	186	
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	223	102	206	100	229	171	307	207	427	
Mean family income (dollars)	20 077	15 002	14 370	12 795	13 962	13 790	15 928	14 723	17 181	
1 worker	245	131	335	200	556	342	634	333	671	
Mean family income (dollars)	20 077	13 962	23 060	23 057	27 541	27 541	32 940	32 940	28 399	
2 or more workers	392	118	604	285	896	531	1 328	834	1 256	
Mean family income (dollars)	34 061	35 143	37 449	37 947	37 028	34 930	44 042	40 508	42 532	

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elsworth County—Con.		Gadsden city, Elsworth County							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 352	2 000	623	2 997	2 625	3 314	1 848	2 012	1 086	1 305
In labor force	1 496	1 040	136	1 564	1 323	1 844	877	1 028	442	600
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.6	52.0	21.8	52.2	50.4	55.6	47.5	51.1	40.7	46.0
Civilian labor force	1 496	1 040	136	1 564	1 323	1 844	877	1 028	442	595
Employed	1 369	966	118	1 436	1 135	1 572	795	973	401	526
Unemployed	127	64	18	128	179	272	82	69	55	41
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	6.2	13.2	8.2	13.6	14.7	9.4	6.4	9.3	11.6
Not in labor force	856	960	487	1 433	1 302	1 470	971	984	644	705
Institutionalized persons	—	—	104	101	—	23	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	163	128	19	153	131	171	50	95	60	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
enrolled in school	277	330	400	558	509	734	490	426	236	329
Females 16 years and over	1 201	1 018	324	1 648	1 499	1 772	994	1 121	675	727
In labor force	657	346	81	684	754	868	356	442	221	302
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.7	34.0	19.1	41.5	50.3	47.9	35.8	39.4	34.2	41.5
Civilian labor force	657	346	81	684	754	868	356	442	221	302
Employed	605	341	74	621	673	784	322	413	208	288
Unemployed	52	5	7	63	81	34	34	29	23	14
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	1.4	8.6	9.2	10.7	4.0	9.6	6.6	10.0	4.6
With own children under 6 years	203	133	6	223	212	174	107	149	161	85
In labor force	140	46	8	134	103	48	48	78	78	57
With own children 6 to 17 years only	289	204	19	235	223	304	100	130	99	123
In labor force	200	118	11	169	177	214	61	81	60	95
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	279	189	7	303	307	241	119	192	186	102
All parents present in household in labor force	180	61	7	105	178	130	51	93	99	56
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	642	440	32	648	589	512	228	342	222	245
All parents present in household in labor force	431	213	25	362	407	329	130	217	103	182
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	196	8	239	211	212	99	175	91	114
Not enrolled in school	27	59	8	42	37	36	73	34	35	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	34	8	7	22	17	26	26	26	32
Not high school graduate	—	34	8	13	—	36	19	52	26	38
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	33	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	27	8	7	—	19	19	19	22	32
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 369	966	118	1 436	1 135	1 772	795	973	401	526
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	71	69	6	71	83	297	50	81	30	17
Professional specialty occupations	36	36	22	129	63	321	18	20	6	20
Technicians and related support occupations	31	31	12	38	25	37	16	10	6	8
Sales occupations	117	85	31	173	78	276	91	102	36	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	166	84	9	140	56	227	107	145	31	55
Private household occupations	—	—	—	24	9	6	9	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	20	19	—	82	12	17	10	9	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	146	91	19	235	246	143	105	105	110	7
Crafting, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	15	1	14	19	16	8	7	4	33
Production, craft, and repair occupations	209	236	7	193	77	149	181	138	63	80
Machinists, operators, assemblers, and inspectors	205	176	5	172	229	149	70	131	57	91
Transportation and material moving occupations	65	72	5	66	36	86	80	12	12	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	143	57	7	124	187	64	63	102	33	116
Construction	114	75	—	45	34	68	57	109	36	49
Manufacturing	413	340	12	360	452	345	233	275	102	184
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	59	20	—	114	30	103	51	56	21	6
Wholesale and retail trade	283	256	367	367	173	386	182	274	140	153
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26	24	—	48	18	138	35	4	6	27
Business and repair services	91	42	5	49	18	45	38	44	29	21
Professional and related services	296	124	39	300	253	518	120	118	25	59
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 369	966	118	1 436	1 135	1 772	795	973	401	526
Private wage and salary workers	1 151	820	82	1 189	960	1 271	651	807	338	466
Government workers	157	75	167	151	350	83	113	18	18	18
Self-employed workers	82	40	129	78	196	40	53	12	12	12
Unemployed workers	61	71	18	73	24	121	46	46	45	42
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 551	1 194	233	1 672	1 402	2 008	945	1 157	531	622
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 334	973	190	1 361	1 080	1 514	754	969	477	577
50 to 52 weeks	50	32	64	83	77	109	641	207	67	296
40 to 49 weeks	184	158	20	215	114	183	123	119	59	84
27 to 39 weeks	129	41	15	100	99	129	82	58	14	16
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	102	65	16	142	118	204	95	86	87	46
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 027	1 631	198	2 296	2 047	2 433	1 340	1 528	836	954
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	138	36	265	233	100	125	121	73	94
With a mobility limitation	36	46	16	72	119	76	97	57	52	43
With a self-care limitation	6	6	16	12	34	21	27	7	6	—
With a work disability	99	31	15	31	236	66	105	32	110	82
Prevented from working	191	182	28	311	329	234	258	200	168	162
In labor force	74	61	5	55	76	84	80	67	24	19
Not in labor force	104	114	23	240	247	150	116	138	144	143
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 836	1 449	170	1 985	1 718	2 199	1 082	1 328	668	792
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	119	321	208	158	181	134	173	76	117
With a mobility limitation	64	54	91	160	96	135	120	133	59	85
With a self-care limitation	43	95	74	152	109	109	74	119	53	76
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	90	125	27	218	107	225	144	152	135	131
Mean family income (dollars)	11 119	16 783	15 836	13 303	10 088	26 998	13 408	13 933	7 505	11 870
1 worker	309	235	14	383	358	397	276	194	187	103
Mean family income (dollars)	30 237	25 521	16 567	21 422	12 459	33 582	20 494	14 114	14 921	14 921
2 or more workers	535	369	27	472	361	629	261	374	163	167
Mean family income (dollars)	41 762	38 351	32 981	32 886	34 305	50 035	35 606	36 443	26 631	24 550

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 787	1 300	2 484	1 922	2 556	908	1 304	3 054	1 448	170
In labor force	1 322	716	1 238	1 087	1 383	464	761	1 543	861	114
Percent of persons 16 years and over	47.4	55.1	49.8	56.6	54.1	51.1	58.4	50.5	59.5	67.1
Civilian labor force	1 314	710	1 238	1 087	1 372	464	757	1 543	861	114
Employed	186	634	1 195	1 021	1 241	425	674	1 397	783	93
Unemployed	128	76	43	66	131	39	83	146	78	21
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	10.7	3.5	6.0	9.5	2.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	18.4
Not in labor force	1 465	584	1 246	835	1 173	444	543	1 511	587	56
Institutionalized persons	131	7	198	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	117	89	197	45	184	35	24	474	65	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	561	246	480	518	616	251	253	547	316	12
Families 16 years and over	1 573	703	1 403	1 167	1 357	512	772	1 648	789	93
In labor force	577	377	574	549	586	200	383	791	428	49
Percent of families 16 years and over	36.7	53.7	40.9	47.0	43.2	39.1	49.6	48.0	54.2	52.7
Civilian labor force	577	377	574	549	586	200	379	791	428	49
Employed	532	337	555	511	553	184	332	703	385	37
Unemployed	45	40	19	38	33	16	47	88	43	12
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	10.6	3.3	6.9	5.6	8.0	12.4	11.1	10.0	24.5
With own children under 6 years	182	67	112	138	192	109	145	148	88	12
In labor force	100	57	60	76	116	88	68	64	72	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	296	146	218	127	109	47	164	298	137	15
In labor force	183	114	160	86	81	40	120	212	93	15
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	228	119	138	146	262	158	166	259	126	27
All parents present in household in labor force	126	91	69	109	182	80	94	128	104	27
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	544	321	427	260	226	114	397	542	300	15
All parents present in household in labor force	261	261	270	189	169	71	226	344	237	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	217	119	184	84	180	34	109	343	110	—
Not enrolled in school	91	28	20	14	42	5	83	32	28	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	49	21	5	14	45	—	29	45	18	—
Not high school graduate	74	21	5	8	21	5	71	11	13	—
Employed	35	6	—	8	21	5	26	—	—	—
Unemployed	14	14	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Not in labor force	25	12	5	—	—	—	25	11	13	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 186	634	1 195	1 021	1 241	425	674	1 397	783	93
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	53	14	162	165	87	31	40	109	41	6
Professional specialty occupations	27	51	462	156	128	31	48	106	72	7
Technicians and related support occupations	8	23	36	21	34	15	57	57	13	—
Sales occupations	191	99	197	112	189	49	65	195	65	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	119	53	177	171	157	68	65	176	73	7
Private household occupations	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	11	—	12	16	7	7	24	7	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	193	99	55	97	212	66	107	179	139	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	4	5	12	—	14	8	16	—
Production, craft, and repair occupations	232	113	39	86	180	62	100	62	173	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	99	26	111	209	39	119	225	133	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	77	26	10	17	42	25	59	35	64	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	84	27	27	68	55	27	50	103	98	17
Construction	45	39	32	—	48	—	43	58	38	9
Manufacturing	356	155	159	216	297	91	263	419	242	40
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	29	49	33	23	45	10	45	81	28	—
Wholesale and retail trade	302	153	174	259	306	97	134	288	195	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58	11	122	76	29	7	22	36	36	—
Business and repair services	56	42	92	30	40	33	40	33	29	—
Professional and related services	147	161	503	274	251	137	111	265	133	7
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 186	634	1 195	1 021	1 241	425	674	1 397	783	93
Private wage and salary workers	980	510	852	820	926	410	593	1 120	616	93
Government workers	140	68	236	117	206	15	69	217	119	—
Local government workers	95	37	88	54	94	—	38	108	59	—
Self-employed workers	55	51	107	78	104	—	12	55	48	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 405	753	1 428	1 157	1 570	509	826	1 725	895	114
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 040	567	1 139	909	1 235	404	661	1 427	700	106
50 to 52 weeks	724	386	853	670	833	254	361	847	515	76
40 to 49 weeks	136	42	117	89	132	50	87	271	67	—
27 to 39 weeks	71	23	67	97	107	15	67	93	30	18
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	138	107	119	157	195	67	79	107	91	8
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 039	1 006	1 733	1 321	1 830	629	1 030	2 481	1 099	158
With a mobility or self-care limitation	143	82	84	30	225	27	84	119	117	28
With a mobility limitation	111	18	14	10	75	27	61	69	39	28
In labor force	23	—	5	5	13	—	13	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	22	82	70	20	159	27	54	81	105	—
With a work disability	318	136	90	55	149	97	152	207	156	37
In labor force	120	59	53	10	26	15	22	40	40	9
Prevented from working	166	107	32	41	104	56	125	179	91	28
No work disability	1 724	870	1 643	1 266	1 681	532	828	2 274	941	121
In labor force	1 146	656	1 110	999	1 249	416	730	1 495	798	105
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	609	281	553	596	715	279	270	573	349	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	201	61	110	121	119	72	68	167	112	—
With a mobility limitation	61	41	77	77	102	38	41	102	77	—
With a self-care limitation	126	40	10	58	39	35	55	112	66	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	210	57	126	123	223	77	150	199	95	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 075	11 272	30 075	17 422	20 077	16 986	9 868	14 653	12 647	—
1 worker	328	142	304	238	245	113	108	313	194	22
Mean family income (dollars)	18 930	21 979	97 003	38 015	20 865	14 620	15 968	23 173	20 482	—
2 or more workers	33 368	31 875	83 750	48 504	34 061	35 143	31 716	36 985	37 947	23 826



Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	32	169	—	66	27	119	—
In labor force	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	27	76	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	50.0	55.0	—	77.3	100.0	63.9	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	27	76	—
Employed	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	27	76	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	16	76	—	15	—	43	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	16	30	—	—	—	20	—
Families 16 years and over	—	—	—	14	85	—	29	14	48	—
In labor force	—	—	—	8	32	—	29	14	22	—
Percent of families 16 years and over	—	—	—	57.1	37.6	—	100.0	100.0	45.8	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	8	32	—	29	14	22	—
Employed	—	—	—	8	32	—	29	14	22	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	27	—	15	6	14	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	6	14	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	46	—	30	5	47	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	27	—	30	5	45	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	7	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	27	76	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	3	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	3	—
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	30	—	22	—	22	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	8	—	—	15	—	8	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	24	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	24	—	7	6	2	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	30	—	22	14	10	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	—	43	—	7	—	38	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Professional and related services	—	—	—	—	7	—	14	6	11	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	27	76	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	16	93	—	44	21	64	—
Government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	16	87	—	44	27	88	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	16	81	—	29	27	60	—
40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	8	81	—	29	15	54	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	8	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	16	139	—	66	27	99	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	3	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	3	—
No work disability	—	—	—	16	133	—	57	21	90	—
In labor force	—	—	—	16	93	—	51	21	76	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	16	30	—	—	—	20	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	—	—	—	10	17	—	—	—	8	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	8 483	9 935	—	—	—	12 322	—
1 worker	—	—	—	—	25	—	14	—	17	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	34 816	—	38 500	—	38 832	—
2 or more workers	—	—	—	8	31	—	15	13	28	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	22 050	41 046	—	43 988	42 187	26 655	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	10	824	—	—	111	186	40	1 234	4 439	2 731
In labor force	—	527	—	—	23	108	6	610	2 553	1 593
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	64.0	—	—	20.7	58.1	15.0	49.4	57.5	58.3
Civilian labor force	—	527	—	—	23	108	6	610	2 545	1 593
Employed	—	498	—	—	18	101	6	553	2 366	1 479
Unemployed	—	29	—	—	5	7	—	57	179	114
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.5	—	—	21.7	6.5	—	9.3	7.0	7.2
Not in labor force	10	297	—	—	88	78	34	624	1 886	1 138
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—
Enrolled in school	—	11	—	—	—	12	—	43	176	105
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10	122	—	—	45	24	34	231	679	428
Females 16 years and over	5	415	—	—	84	103	29	697	2 377	1 411
In labor force	—	214	—	—	18	56	—	299	1 096	658
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	51.6	—	—	21.4	54.4	—	42.9	46.1	46.6
Civilian labor force	—	214	—	—	18	56	—	299	1 096	658
Employed	—	192	—	—	13	56	—	258	1 013	628
Unemployed	—	22	—	—	5	—	—	41	83	30
Percent of civilian labor force	—	10.3	—	—	27.8	—	—	13.7	7.6	4.6
With own children under 6 years	—	57	—	—	13	20	—	117	274	139
In labor force	—	33	—	—	13	14	—	41	167	68
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	75	—	—	5	13	—	114	464	335
In labor force	—	33	—	—	5	5	—	74	290	223
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	93	—	—	13	18	—	141	367	191
All parents present in household in labor force	—	42	—	—	13	12	—	40	236	118
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	152	—	—	30	34	—	298	970	609
All parents present in household in labor force	—	116	—	—	30	7	—	132	377	380
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	49	—	—	18	12	—	120	354	209
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	70	98	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	37	64	38
Not high school graduates	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	70	44
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	15
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	29	40	28
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	498	—	—	18	101	6	553	2 366	1 479
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	75	—	—	8	29	—	29	213	62
Professional specialty occupations	—	94	—	—	39	6	—	39	153	140
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	35	44
Sales occupations	—	79	—	—	8	18	—	45	219	202
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	77	—	—	21	49	6	224	226	226
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	23	—	—	—	17	—	96	349	106
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	30
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	116	386	257
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	29	—	—	5	6	—	60	442	251
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	12	—	—	—	6	—	55	190	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	47	—	—	20	—	—	29	181	71
Construction	—	38	—	—	—	8	—	25	175	148
Manufacturing	—	137	—	—	10	17	—	181	752	417
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	24	211	95
Wholesale and retail trade	—	94	—	—	8	33	—	130	531	391
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	77	—	—	—	5	—	22	51	65
Business and repair services	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	45
Professional and related services	—	89	—	—	23	—	6	112	379	200
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	498	—	—	18	101	6	553	2 366	1 479
Private wage and salary workers	—	424	—	—	8	90	—	468	1 919	1 088
Government workers	—	62	—	—	—	6	—	68	292	226
Local government workers	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	41	146	133
Self-employed workers	—	12	—	—	5	5	6	17	120	144
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	550	—	—	18	124	6	648	2 755	1 679
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	449	—	—	18	117	6	530	2 185	1 374
50 to 52 weeks	—	330	—	—	13	88	6	355	1 524	909
40 to 49 weeks	—	34	—	—	—	13	—	53	265	129
27 to 39 weeks	—	39	—	—	—	4	—	50	172	121
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	61	—	—	—	7	—	31	198	183
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	684	—	—	66	144	—	965	3 530	2 253
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	6	—	—	14	6	—	107	226	186
With a mobility limitation	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	93	165	103
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	15
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	54	92	127
With a work disability	—	20	—	—	22	13	—	209	458	292
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	132	82
Prevented from working	—	12	—	—	22	6	—	170	280	184
No work disability	—	664	—	—	44	131	—	756	3 072	1 961
In labor force	—	501	—	—	23	83	—	538	2 346	1 469
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	140	—	—	45	42	40	269	746	478
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	17	—	—	33	18	11	64	231	134
With a mobility limitation	—	11	—	—	26	18	11	58	194	119
With a self-care limitation	—	12	—	—	27	7	—	48	157	81
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	—	42	—	—	25	7	5	—	229	171
Mean family income (dollars)	15 786	30 674	—	—	8 891	6 324	15 600	9 831	13 942	13 790
1 worker	—	128	—	—	18	22	6	125	234	342
Mean family income (dollars)	—	61 400	—	—	9 832	23 823	19 295	18 835	26 221	27 541
2 or more workers	—	178	—	—	—	80	—	165	846	531
Mean family income (dollars)	—	55 761	—	—	—	42 825	—	30 289	37 653	34 930



Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	5 986	4 127	3 766	6 080	2 183	2 000	1 084	6 187	3 373	
In labor force	3 929	2 720	2 355	3 445	1 400	1 040	617	3 836	1 956	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.7	65.9	59.9	57.0	64.3	52.0	56.9	62.0	58.0	
Civilian labor force	3 904	2 714	2 255	3 454	1 403	1 030	617	3 834	1 948	
Employed	3 700	2 503	3 268	3 268	1 276	966	583	3 574	1 854	
Unemployed	197	211	173	186	127	64	34	260	94	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	7.8	7.7	5.4	9.1	6.2	5.5	6.8	4.8	
Not in labor force	2 051	1 407	1 511	2 615	780	960	467	2 353	1 417	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	51	
Enrolled in school	440	319	151	365	152	128	36	295	169	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	698	423	499	969	247	330	188	852	476	
Females 16 years and over	3 158	2 079	2 006	3 097	1 116	1 018	548	3 177	1 742	
In labor force	1 769	1 182	986	1 427	525	346	258	1 575	788	
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.0	56.9	49.2	46.1	50.0	34.0	47.3	49.6	45.2	
Civilian labor force	1 769	1 176	986	1 427	525	346	258	1 575	788	
Employed	1 712	1 075	923	1 357	570	341	236	1 456	746	
Unemployed	57	101	63	70	55	5	22	119	42	
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	8.6	6.4	4.9	8.8	1.4	8.5	7.6	5.3	
With own children under 6 years	460	243	224	366	197	133	52	421	296	
In labor force	277	173	160	160	140	46	42	268	152	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	673	513	403	713	262	204	140	656	352	
In labor force	521	425	283	493	187	118	78	421	250	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	289	331	294	492	272	189	89	555	302	
All parents present in household in labor force	583	151	210	217	180	61	22	338	154	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 282	1 053	786	1 491	596	440	221	1 384	823	
All parents present in household in labor force	864	765	462	912	404	213	114	837	418	
Persons 16 to 19 years	558	425	290	576	176	68	43	517	269	
Not enrolled in school	105	55	65	47	27	59	38	115	103	
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	17	27	—	6	34	17	47	34	
Not high school graduate	57	16	30	—	—	—	17	65	77	
Employed	38	5	12	8	—	7	—	30	43	
Unemployed	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	11	10	
Not in labor force	19	11	14	—	—	27	10	24	24	
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 707	2 503	2 082	3 268	1 276	966	583	3 574	1 854	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	471	247	232	471	164	203	29	444	181	
Professional specialty occupations	458	247	219	368	172	36	40	164	138	
Technicians and related support occupations	88	72	55	144	27	31	11	78	24	
Sales occupations	539	361	245	557	85	51	51	506	159	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	633	416	310	607	166	84	44	433	162	
Private household occupations	—	7	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective services occupations	50	75	18	65	20	19	—	47	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	216	142	106	239	91	59	31	318	210	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	60	37	16	34	15	10	3	94	16	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	530	328	274	492	202	236	96	628	311	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	297	223	203	302	116	118	54	511	367	
Transportation and material moving occupations	125	156	93	235	59	72	56	302	164	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	214	89	113	213	137	57	48	219	151	
Construction	256	162	122	302	101	75	31	206	161	
Manufacturing	887	634	470	839	383	340	166	1 191	666	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	231	148	231	253	59	20	31	238	148	
Wholesale and retail trade	814	637	496	654	240	158	52	812	328	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	159	88	141	94	26	24	9	133	42	
Business and repair services	119	92	52	34	91	30	19	169	40	
Professional and related services	794	522	442	699	289	124	115	482	267	
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 707	2 503	2 082	3 268	1 276	966	583	3 574	1 854	
Private wage and salary workers	2 879	2 012	1 731	2 554	1 058	820	430	2 874	1 501	
Government workers	602	320	179	503	157	75	87	407	215	
Local government workers	273	168	53	222	40	40	13	135	81	
Self-employed workers	219	146	116	202	61	71	59	271	133	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 161	2 926	2 414	3 691	1 464	1 194	662	3 974	2 076	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 322	2 256	1 859	2 931	1 253	973	527	3 128	1 694	
40 to 52 weeks	2 297	1 735	1 296	2 053	793	636	320	2 139	1 308	
40 to 49 weeks	392	292	188	246	158	158	106	453	237	
27 to 39 weeks	262	126	101	249	129	41	39	237	133	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	414	300	320	446	96	65	72	477	153	
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 182	3 640	3 059	5 014	1 888	1 631	879	5 273	2 803	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	182	104	106	184	104	138	56	415	202	
With a mobility limitation	112	47	111	148	30	46	49	191	121	
In labor force	—	14	30	—	6	—	1	25	12	
With a self-care limitation	115	61	112	349	86	115	29	182	149	
With a work disability	459	259	263	513	185	182	90	513	317	
In labor force	172	100	77	78	74	61	12	145	71	
Prevented from working	220	147	169	420	98	114	76	337	221	
No work disability	4 724	3 381	2 796	4 501	1 725	1 492	748	4 768	2 486	
In labor force	3 657	2 556	2 124	3 290	1 281	940	588	3 627	1 842	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	773	481	553	1 055	295	299	205	914	511	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	186	77	110	309	73	119	49	255	153	
With a mobility limitation	104	61	93	180	55	54	46	235	119	
With a self-care limitation	148	31	74	186	34	95	30	192	89	
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	307	172	207	417	73	125	82	285	233	
Mean family income (dollars)	15 928	21 732	14 723	17 390	16 783	15 824	12 043	13 043	10 715	
1 worker	1 307	671	535	835	395	338	219	810	340	
Mean family income (dollars)	27 650	31 681	32 946	28 399	29 834	25 521	36 758	27 440	19 315	
2 or more workers	1 328	994	834	1 248	504	369	243	1 309	721	
Mean family income (dollars)	44 042	51 713	40 508	42 663	41 806	38 351	36 526	39 749	34 357	

**Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County							
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>											
<b>Households</b>	<b>38 453</b>	<b>38 453</b>	<b>17 387</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 181</b>	
Less than \$5,000 .....	3 802	3 802	2 129	371	271	45	148	168	314	75	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	5 049	5 049	2 679	273	267	151	155	218	35	140	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	4 668	4 668	2 352	138	183	93	160	155	87	164	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7 401	7 401	3 593	338	252	344	201	348	179	237	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	6 413	6 413	2 643	296	121	381	118	181	255	222	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5 976	5 976	2 187	175	111	377	118	124	311	200	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	3 904	3 904	1 248	90	64	289	78	48	343	75	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	651	651	259	9	15	55	12	18	36	36	
\$100,000 or more .....	589	589	275	—	26	—	—	—	216	32	
Median (dollars) .....	22 314	22 314	19 187	18 841	11 311	31 932	17 260	17 828	41 297	22 478	
Mean (dollars) .....	28 320	28 320	26 005	21 693	16 925	35 829	22 552	20 465	68 524	30 437	
<b>Families</b>	<b>28 585</b>	<b>28 585</b>	<b>11 700</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>611</b>	
Median income (dollars) .....	27 071	27 071	23 707	22 289	16 250	36 290	22 683	21 232	47 625	29 028	
Males 15 years and over, with income .....	33 504	33 504	13 689	1 290	979	1 548	851	1 101	1 436	720	
Median income (dollars) .....	17 227	17 227	15 405	16 324	8 159	23 449	15 276	13 813	31 250	18 673	
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	28 120	28 120	10 404	504	492	47 8	47 8	45 2	53 3	44 7	
Median income (dollars) .....	26 018	26 018	24 520	24 857	16 250	31 530	23 250	21 146	40 026	29 318	
Females 15 years and over, with income .....	33 847	33 847	15 823	1 386	1 301	1 427	878	1 243	1 405	1 062	
Median income (dollars) .....	7 214	7 214	7 080	6 286	6 453	10 232	6 720	5 745	12 614	11 361	
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	27 9	27 9	26 1	24 4	32 1	28 9	28 9	28 2	29 8	32 8	
Median income (dollars) .....	14 765	14 765	14 468	12 083	12 073	18 111	14 750	11 125	25 282	16 758	
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 997	10 997	10 772	8 803	6 582	14 672	9 083	7 528	26 134	15 609	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>											
<b>Households</b>	<b>38 453</b>	<b>38 453</b>	<b>17 387</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 181</b>	
With earnings .....	27 817	27 817	11 687	1 080	898	1 198	666	828	1 202	768	
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	31 306	31 306	28 578	24 518	21 511	35 772	26 886	22 183	71 431	30 477	
With Social Security income .....	1 189	1 189	7 332	6 876	6 117	8 607	6 180	7 095	9 079	8 247	
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	3 468	3 468	1 798	1 733	232	69	81	132	299	61	
With public assistance income .....	3 296	3 296	3 123	2 615	3 123	3 775	1 616	3 355	5 988	5 134	
With retirement income .....	7 373	7 373	3 496	294	263	417	186	275	366	254	
Mean retirement income (dollars) .....	7 462	7 462	7 527	5 916	6 077	10 857	6 736	6 197	11 700	8 710	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>											
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>32 523</b>	<b>32 523</b>	<b>30 953</b>	<b>25 250</b>	<b>20 966</b>	<b>40 172</b>	<b>27 394</b>	<b>24 133</b>	<b>73 433</b>	<b>38 161</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	33 591	33 591	30 072	25 075	16 487	44 263	27 574	109 054	28 456	38 456	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	31 391	31 391	30 182	25 410	25 410	37 586	28 501	24 104	53 334	45 490	
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>35 649</b>	<b>35 649</b>	<b>35 182</b>	<b>28 035</b>	<b>42 469</b>	<b>29 617</b>	<b>26 117</b>	<b>78 884</b>	<b>44 889</b>	<b>44 889</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	38 596	38 596	41 297	33 409	28 853	46 741	28 000	27 071	119 376	35 076	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	33 297	33 297	32 685	26 505	27 617	39 144	30 492	25 401	55 365	51 995	
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>17 484</b>	<b>17 484</b>	<b>16 410</b>	<b>11 542</b>	<b>13 574</b>	<b>18 942</b>	<b>16 409</b>	<b>15 628</b>	<b>29 407</b>	<b>18 013</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 131	12 131	10 840	9 754	21 114	20 548	18 804	15 874	37 793	20 612	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	21 131	21 131	20 240	15 754	21 114	20 548	18 804	15 874	37 793	20 612	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>											
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>	<b>28 585</b>	<b>28 585</b>	<b>11 700</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>611</b>	
<b>Families</b>	<b>20 756</b>	<b>20 756</b>	<b>7 777</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>422</b>	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	13 884	13 884	5 404	548	530	518	303	457	444	278	
With related children under 18 years .....	4 805	4 805	2 590	199	226	125	107	156	140	132	
With related children under 5 years .....	23 177	23 177	8 514	771	432	1 192	737	816	1 087	444	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>17 421</b>	<b>17 421</b>	<b>5 859</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>309</b>	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	10 825	10 825	3 510	351	189	466	227	342	401	177	
With related children under 18 years .....	3 724	3 724	1 363	814	80	93	100	130	140	100	
With related children under 5 years .....	4 341	4 341	1 608	215	116	116	116	116	116	116	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 535	2 535	1 579	143	295	42	50	103	43	85	
With related children under 18 years .....	910	910	626	73	129	32	22	26	—	32	
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>11 350</b>	<b>11 350</b>	<b>6 504</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>655</b>	
Nonfamily householder .....	9 868	9 868	5 687	468	375	357	300	291	297	570	
65 years and over .....	5 051	5 051	2 963	199	239	206	182	175	150	291	
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>98 492</b>	<b>98 492</b>	<b>41 591</b>	<b>3 888</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>4 109</b>	<b>2 503</b>	<b>3 394</b>	<b>3 810</b>	<b>2 393</b>	
Persons under 18 years .....	24 248	24 248	9 615	995	1 014	572	833	818	406	406	
Related children under 18 years .....	24 128	24 128	9 567	992	1 014	572	825	818	406	406	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	18 299	18 299	6 956	735	733	628	416	633	624	279	
Persons 65 years and over .....	15 155	15 155	6 609	569	568	484	618	594	618	594	
Persons 75 years and over .....	5 754	5 754	3 352	198	221	288	228	240	237	297	
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>											
<b>Families</b>	<b>3 783</b>	<b>3 783</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>62</b>	
Percent below poverty level .....	13.2	13.2	16.5	21.3	33.9	6.5	10.8	18.2	3.2	10.1	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 808	1 808	952	141	162	44	54	104	19	19	
With related children under 18 years .....	2 464	2 464	1 310	174	246	48	130	62	20	43	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 260	1 260	634	76	129	9	28	70	7	18	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 147	1 147	411	34	50	30	35	71	7	16	
With related children under 18 years .....	638	638	218	9	29	—	17	55	7	—	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 471	1 471	849	131	192	27	27	29	13	13	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 183	1 183	823	112	181	16	27	47	13	27	
With related children under 18 years .....	562	562	395	55	95	9	11	15	—	18	
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>	
Nonfamily householder .....	3 254	3 254	1 861	185	287	32	137	69	15	99	
65 years and over .....	2 079	2 079	1 181	95	154	32	130	98	6	68	
<b>Persons</b>	<b>16 242</b>	<b>16 242</b>	<b>8 502</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>302</b>	
Percent below poverty level .....	16.5	16.5	20.4	24.4	39.5	7.4	18.5	23.2	3.6	13.2	
Persons under 18 years .....	5 045	5 045	2 769	335	327	91	125	44	44	81	
Related children under 18 years .....	4 939	4 939	2 710	321	327	87	125	249	44	81	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	3 360	3 360	1 876	220	360	78	161	299	44	81	
Persons 65 years and over .....	3 165	3 165	1 653	132	218	74	163	139	22	83	
Persons 75 years and over .....	1 480	1 480	836	63	102	30	92	65	—	38	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level</b>											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	5 888	5 888	3 228	340	667	73	97	245	74	82	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	21 851	21 851	11 509	1 272	1 683	387	633	1 114	169	429	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level .....	39 176	39 176	19 262	1 901	2 336	750	1 209	1 890	300	839	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Etowah County—Con.										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 439	574	1 486	778	2 251	1 322	2 991	1 668	2 858	
Less than \$5,000	104	84	142	57	228	128	207	152	203	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	152	125	170	137	302	160	261	163	383	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	285	86	236	129	363	212	284	127	277	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	354	126	252	210	392	251	528	272	424	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	268	98	307	86	377	192	570	341	521	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	28	246	35	240	240	325	332	535	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	63	27	114	70	144	120	481	196	436	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	—	19	—	82	12	72	10	49	
\$100,000 or more	13	—	—	5	13	7	63	45	30	
Median (dollars)	19 455	14 474	23 021	17 260	21 043	21 056	28 814	28 780	27 191	
Mean (dollars)	23 289	17 563	25 174	23 552	25 767	25 637	34 724	30 999	30 140	
Families	860	351	1 045	528	1 671	1 044	2 269	1 374	2 354	
Median income (dollars)	23 000	18 601	26 274	19 639	26 315	25 364	31 601	32 665	32 884	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 153	402	1 258	613	1 969	1 195	2 628	1 642	2 775	
Median income (dollars)	16 090	15 244	14 849	15 299	15 767	15 653	22 289	19 109	18 109	
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.5	45.5	41.4	53.3	52.2	48.4	57.1	49.0	47.2	
Median income (dollars)	23 902	23 094	21 832	19 375	26 755	23 722	30 670	28 000	26 445	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 177	530	1 400	742	2 038	1 102	2 505	1 500	2 457	
Median income (dollars)	7 495	5 657	8 441	6 960	6 250	6 994	9 179	7 075	8 548	
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	15.8	29.6	26.1	28.1	29.4	31.9	32.8	30.6	
Median income (dollars)	15 962	13 839	14 138	12 310	14 260	14 392	16 871	14 390	15 572	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 396	7 646	9 287	9 712	10 065	9 757	13 714	11 081	10 955	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 439	574	1 486	778	2 251	1 322	2 991	1 668	2 858	
With earnings	1 004	355	1 090	551	1 689	969	2 388	1 304	2 056	
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 176	19 775	25 533	23 985	27 891	27 224	36 507	33 542	32 876	
With Social Security income	531	263	507	299	673	443	648	468	1 027	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 526	6 605	7 409	6 853	6 756	7 091	7 862	6 885	7 343	
With public assistance income	85	132	149	110	271	149	122	148	218	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 102	2 344	2 377	3 999	3 867	3 651	2 384	3 746	3 882	
With retirement income	270	95	325	129	294	223	531	348	621	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 956	6 793	9 240	7 308	9 080	8 115	6 843	5 952	8 475	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	26 675	21 385	28 296	27 543	30 196	29 047	35 658	34 791	33 905	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 750	19 454	29 194	34 082	30 055	29 649	37 873	37 480	34 607	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 718	22 948	27 729	23 651	31 074	28 586	33 464	32 688	33 241	
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 949	25 490	32 103	30 467	32 574	30 583	39 045	34 826	35 441	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 588	25 834	34 562	39 328	32 902	31 761	42 812	38 030	36 791	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 592	25 276	30 390	26 930	32 929	29 620	35 564	32 233	34 266	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 822	9 203	21 569	22 086	19 563	17 818	17 993	29 159	21 216	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 431	7 451	18 138	26 673	17 505	11 106	16 294	23 814	21 592	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 387	12 641	23 466	16 465	21 623	21 220	20 352	32 430	20 410	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	860	351	1 045	528	1 671	1 044	2 269	1 374	2 354	
Householder worked in 1989	549	226	702	309	1 242	738	1 854	1 075	1 753	
With related children under 18 years	335	167	518	252	792	490	1 222	618	1 171	
With related children under 5 years	179	87	292	71	260	148	390	185	369	
Married-couple families	676	263	689	305	1 313	905	1 876	1 225	2 103	
Householder worked in 1989	437	177	466	175	1 005	575	1 573	959	1 373	
With related children under 18 years	238	111	399	114	588	384	938	563	994	
With related children under 5 years	133	70	104	38	207	130	298	171	316	
Female householder, no husband present	144	77	292	158	283	110	344	108	192	
Householder worked in 1989	63	44	196	93	165	62	232	75	140	
With related children under 18 years	74	51	165	100	177	53	261	41	143	
With related children under 5 years	30	17	68	18	29	12	92	7	43	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	675	236	571	264	687	305	867	336	590	
Nonfamily householder	579	223	441	250	580	278	722	294	544	
65 years and over	208	121	202	131	226	156	244	165	351	
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>										
Persons under 18 years	508	315	945	447	1 445	844	1 909	1 091	2 038	
Related children under 18 years	508	315	938	447	1 438	844	1 909	1 091	1 998	
Related children 5 to 17 years	311	187	675	354	1 108	669	1 480	867	1 569	
Persons 65 years and over	715	324	615	389	758	478	773	553	1 071	
Persons 75 years and over	301	138	213	129	238	160	245	210	384	
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	82	63	134	75	244	129	241	129	193	
Percent below poverty level	9.5	23.6	12.8	14.2	14.6	12.4	10.6	9.4	8.2	
Householder worked in 1989	36	50	42	26	120	60	160	67	71	
With related children under 18 years	45	58	41	45	134	66	195	63	127	
With related children under 5 years	31	30	27	8	86	41	116	48	74	
Married-couple families	58	26	67	44	149	82	133	116	149	
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	6	14	61	33	99	54	63	
With related children under 18 years	21	13	24	20	64	37	67	50	109	
With related children under 5 years	7	13	8	14	33	32	61	41	64	
Female householder, no husband present	24	51	52	31	71	40	108	6	44	
Householder worked in 1989	24	38	24	12	38	21	61	6	8	
With related children under 18 years	24	45	47	25	46	23	108	6	18	
With related children under 5 years	24	17	19	13	29	3	55	—	10	
Unrelated individuals	104	92	155	45	234	145	209	146	267	
Nonfamily householder	84	79	121	45	191	118	144	122	188	
65 years and over	37	63	97	39	108	70	70	71	147	
Persons	104	367	593	331	959	583	1 003	547	868	
Percent below poverty level	31.0	27.8	15.4	17.6	16.8	16.7	13.2	11.9	11.1	
Persons under 18 years	66	132	205	125	256	171	352	132	227	
Related children under 18 years	66	132	198	125	249	171	352	126	217	
Related children 5 to 17 years	66	132	163	86	141	121	213	71	140	
Persons 65 years and over	65	70	140	61	214	92	78	140	216	
Persons 75 years and over	14	27	85	25	63	38	32	73	85	
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	126	421	287	125	232	233	381	158	376	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	528	183	851	550	1 430	768	1 254	710	1 237	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 225	737	1 685	1 073	2 334	1 530	2 379	1 281	2 668	



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Etowah County—Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County									
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8		
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>												
Households.....	1 065	903	404	1 541	1 371	1 600	936	1 020	619	687		
Less than \$5,000.....	42	79	82	242	371	45	120	148	192	85		
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	118	106	160	273	267	144	189	155	127	175		
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	94	66	86	138	183	85	101	160	112	175		
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	222	191	35	531	252	327	254	201	105	122		
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	233	174	28	289	115	276	121	118	53	88		
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	193	168	6	175	111	353	92	148	17	32		
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	121	102	7	75	57	289	46	78	13	10		
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	48	17	—	9	15	55	13	12	—	—		
\$100,000 or more.....	14	—	—	9	—	26	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars).....	27 546	25 424	8 004	18 569	11 153	32 128	17 456	17 340	9 406	11 932		
Mean (dollars).....	32 204	27 719	11 341	21 323	16 485	36 154	20 243	22 552	12 699	15 212		
Families.....	934	727	68	1 073	906	1 251	681	720	435	401		
Median income (dollars).....	30 816	27 528	19 375	22 025	15 975	36 391	20 858	22 683	13 554	13 986		
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	1 032	897	141	1 268	966	1 477	796	851	375	493		
Median income (dollars).....	20 891	21 245	8 360	15 919	7 854	23 945	12 948	15 276	11 655	10 790		
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	54.9	54.7	26.2	39.7	30.1	48.9	35.8	47.8	27.5	36.7		
Median income (dollars).....	24 199	25 781	11 563	24 571	16 250	31 842	23 417	23 250	14 958	12 179		
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	939	715	405	1 364	1 287	1 387	747	878	576	647		
Median income (dollars).....	7 781	5 871	7 116	6 287	6 364	10 369	6 044	6 720	4 586	6 366		
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	31.6	20.3	14.8	24.3	31.9	27.9	21.2	28.9	18.1	17.8		
Median income (dollars).....	11 922	11 681	11 250	12 010	11 990	19 114	13 487	14 750	11 190	11 434		
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 888	9 812	7 578	8 712	6 476	14 853	8 856	9 083	5 269	6 557		
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>												
Households.....	1 065	903	404	1 541	1 371	1 600	936	1 020	619	687		
With earnings.....	619	572	106	1 051	885	1 145	624	666	384	385		
Mean earnings (dollars).....	31 981	29 490	16 991	24 083	18 925	36 265	22 344	26 886	14 508	16 962		
Mean Social Security income.....	319	298	281	596	556	685	403	435	247	339		
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 558	7 116	6 514	6 876	6 117	8 568	7 083	6 180	5 869	6 868		
With public assistance income.....	109	57	27	174	174	94	81	115	39	39		
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 976	5 591	2 648	2 648	2 615	3 764	3 203	1 622	3 051	4 123		
With retirement income.....	141	207	91	294	263	402	188	186	79	104		
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	6 891	5 665	4 281	5 916	6 077	11 038	4 686	6 736	5 057	5 588		
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>												
Families (dollars).....	34 996	30 351	22 794	24 815	20 662	40 670	24 522	27 394	15 315	17 935		
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	35 923	29 860	37 062	24 520	14 560	44 883	28 019	25 526	12 505	18 004		
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 082	31 061	25 162	25 084	24 763	37 985	23 859	28 501	18 470	17 680		
Married-couple families (dollars).....	36 171	31 738	23 649	30 117	27 596	42 678	24 473	29 617	16 979	19 846		
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36	163	108	47 075	32 927	26 868	27	28 000	21 880	22 111		
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	35 589	32 608	25 152	27 968	27 055	39 623	23 301	30 492	16 904	17 516		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	17 540	21 525	13 000	11 436	13 574	18 942	24 457	16 409	9 680	13 539		
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 653	13 612	12 000	8 292	9 500	16 491	25 355	11 679	5 240	9 619		
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	16 761	23 329	—	15 736	21 114	20 548	24 228	18 804	26 212	20 104		
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>												
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>												
Families.....	934	727	68	1 073	906	1 251	681	720	435	401		
Householder worked in 1989.....	756	555	36	727	555	922	453	516	257	215		
With related children under 18 years.....	506	338	24	533	524	500	219	303	251	201		
With related children under 5 years.....	170	106	199	6	219	125	103	54	153	64		
Married-couple families.....	643	643	643	749	643	1 141	532	578	266	289		
Householder worked in 1989.....	710	522	32	519	245	851	386	434	174	138		
With related children under 18 years.....	476	315	20	336	183	448	179	227	104	117		
With related children under 5 years.....	163	108	6	119	80	93	100	93	100	60		
Female householder, no husband present.....	78	70	4	228	402	96	118	116	158	107		
Householder worked in 1989.....	40	19	4	139	279	59	43	56	77	72		
With related children under 18 years.....	21	17	4	143	295	42	30	50	141	64		
With related children under 5 years.....	7	5	—	73	129	32	6	22	87	31		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	167	257	363	515	570	401	273	334	197	327		
Nonfamily householder.....	151	176	336	468	465	349	255	300	184	286		
65 years and over.....	67	109	246	199	206	182	171	182	171	86		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 191	2 551	558	3 792	3 513	3 947	2 148	2 503	1 482	1 607		
Persons under 18 years.....	935	662	39	965	1 009	769	362	572	431	393		
Related children under 18 years.....	935	636	39	962	1 009	765	362	572	424	386		
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	708	488	32	705	728	578	259	416	256	300		
Persons 65 years and over.....	329	139	321	640	640	508	229	250	144	266		
Persons 75 years and over.....	103	133	215	198	221	274	193	228	100	192		
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>												
Families.....	86	94	11	235	312	78	92	78	175	131		
Householder below poverty level.....	9.2	12.9	16.2	21.9	34.4	6.2	13.5	10.8	40.2	32.7		
With related children under 18 years.....	40	64	7	141	141	51	54	54	72	61		
With related children under 5 years.....	21	47	—	76	129	9	10	62	129	88		
Married-couple families.....	74	74	11	89	47	67	51	57	24	81		
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	59	7	34	24	21	40	35	25	22		
With related children under 18 years.....	33	58	—	23	50	23	6	35	34	41		
With related children under 5 years.....	14	42	—	19	119	—	7	17	21	18		
Female householder, no husband present.....	20	19	2	131	192	29	27	10	50	50		
Householder worked in 1989.....	7	5	—	74	133	16	—	17	101	39		
With related children under 18 years.....	7	9	—	112	181	16	—	11	95	47		
With related children under 5 years.....	7	9	—	55	9	—	—	11	63	14		
Unrelated individuals.....	49	110	155	203	339	56	150	180	132	107		
Nonfamily householder.....	42	47	128	185	287	32	139	169	119	81		
65 years and over.....	18	38	95	154	32	112	130	63	53	53		
Persons.....	322	424	481	947	1 000	666	371	444	668	627		
Percent below poverty level.....	10.1	16.6	32.4	25.0	39.9	2.7	17.3	18.5	46.4	39.0		
Persons under 18 years.....	100	149	—	332	16	68	16	125	241	232		
Related children under 18 years.....	100	123	—	332	52	64	16	84	138	174		
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	55	77	—	220	340	55	10	74	138	174		
Persons 65 years and over.....	62	50	104	133	218	159	74	163	94	61		
Persons 75 years and over.....	9	38	73	63	102	30	82	92	50	39		
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>												
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	27	158	52	340	667	73	141	97	311	95		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	443	553	236	1 272	1 683	350	530	633	768	820		
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	1 075	876	357	1 879	2 536	699	1 021	1 209	1 039	1 200		

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 247	654	1 117	1 181	1 439	496	732	1 392	749	111
Less than \$5,000	160	111	27	75	104	49	115	130	57	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999	618	69	35	157	149	99	149	137	119	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155	78	66	164	285	74	108	236	129	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	343	180	124	237	354	121	249	235	199	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	84	154	268	28	114	289	114	86	54
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	84	223	200	188	28	70	240	84	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48	31	255	75	63	27	13	86	70	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	7	43	36	12	—	14	19	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 891	19 474	42 325	22 478	19 455	16 970	14 651	22 578	17 569	12 083
Mean (dollars)	20 464	21 658	75 213	30 437	23 289	19 225	19 690	24 817	24 033	17 192
Females	956	382	877	611	860	308	525	976	517	62
Median income (dollars)	21 321	22 170	49 750	29 028	23 000	19 865	20 505	26 058	19 967	26 094
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 096	516	1 027	720	1 153	375	479	1 180	602	77
Median income (dollars)	13 892	13 361	32 227	18 673	16 090	15 762	12 861	15 052	15 308	14 063
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.4	36.6	53.1	44.7	41.5	47.5	38.4	39.7	53.3	61.0
Median income (dollars)	21 146	20 026	42 423	29 318	23 902	23 250	22 031	21 925	19 625	19 325
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 228	623	1 103	1 062	1 177	451	711	1 317	713	77
Median income (dollars)	5 735	7 221	12 966	11 361	7 495	6 026	6 235	8 176	7 180	7 188
Percent year-round full-time workers	18.3	30.8	27.9	32.1	16.9	24.9	28.7	27.2	37.7	—
Median income (dollars)	11 125	11 846	25 957	16 758	15 962	14 196	12 390	14 043	12 310	10 156
Per capita income (dollars)	7 527	8 505	28 594	15 609	11 396	8 172	7 473	9 058	9 747	9 023
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 247	654	1 117	1 181	1 439	496	732	1 392	749	111
With earnings	828	455	881	768	1 004	337	485	1 021	545	71
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 183	22 095	78 818	30 727	23 176	20 327	22 516	24 926	24 112	23 014
With Social Security income	122	445	445	517	331	212	212	585	270	28
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 093	6 738	9 599	8 247	8 526	7 032	6 565	7 545	6 673	4 609
With public assistance income	132	111	23	61	85	86	111	142	110	24
With public assistance income (dollars)	3 350	2 487	738	5 145	4 402	2 936	2 374	3 910	2 402	4 402
With retirement income	1675	167	268	238	270	89	123	308	129	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 197	6 737	11 999	8 710	6 956	6 961	4 458	9 050	7 308	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	24 177	25 122	80 663	38 161	26 675	23 074	22 234	27 959	27 755	22 639
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 173	24 107	123 443	28 556	24 750	20 700	22 979	28 753	34 062	15 108
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 179	26 009	57 156	45 690	27 301	25 028	21 255	27 859	27 367	27 367
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 188	30 421	88 152	44 889	28 949	26 561	28 507	31 795	30 948	24 448
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 071	31 349	138 863	35 076	27 588	26 242	31 331	33 245	39 328	12 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 517	29 494	59 698	51 095	29 592	26 766	24 911	30 790	27 425	27 367
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 628	16 384	30 682	18 013	17 822	9 729	10 764	20 366	22 086	16 973
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 305	12 271	12 667	16 147	14 431	7 711	6 150	18 246	26 673	16 973
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 674	19 555	40 323	20 612	20 387	15 205	16 980	21 543	16 465	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	956	382	877	611	860	308	525	976	517	62
Householder worked in 1989	2408	248	674	549	508	208	318	640	447	62
With related children under 18 years	157	214	316	278	335	149	310	481	252	24
With related children under 5 years	456	62	82	132	179	74	143	172	71	9
Married-couple families	727	216	464	444	676	245	327	452	294	47
Householder worked in 1989	149	149	297	177	238	106	182	293	114	9
With related children under 18 years	342	124	278	177	238	106	182	293	114	9
With related children under 5 years	130	39	82	100	133	65	82	99	38	15
Female householder, no husband present	185	147	109	134	52	32	164	158	158	15
Householder worked in 1989	90	87	77	80	83	31	82	170	90	13
With related children under 18 years	103	77	38	85	74	38	110	150	100	15
With related children under 5 years	26	17	—	32	30	9	61	53	18	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	338	327	251	655	675	201	236	546	246	49
Nonfamily householder	291	272	240	570	579	188	207	416	232	47
65 years and over	175	136	116	333	208	95	106	183	113	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 384	1 691	2 769	2 291	2 974	1 167	1 838	3 625	1 836	212
Persons under 18 years	828	463	403	572	508	272	585	447	447	62
Related children under 18 years	825	458	573	406	508	272	578	886	447	42
Related children 5 to 17 years	633	346	464	279	311	157	472	641	354	29
Persons 65 years and over	669	281	553	715	596	279	570	349	323	12
Persons 75 years and over	240	149	194	297	301	119	83	200	111	12
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	175	83	32	62	82	57	123	121	75	9
Percent below poverty level	18.3	21.7	3.6	10.1	9.5	16.5	23.4	12.4	14.5	14.5
Householder worked in 1989	109	35	12	31	30	36	36	9	26	9
With related children under 18 years	130	5	13	43	38	22	88	75	45	9
With related children under 5 years	70	9	—	18	31	22	59	27	27	9
Married-couple families	104	13	19	31	58	19	12	60	44	9
Householder worked in 1989	71	6	4	24	24	12	6	14	9	9
With related children under 18 years	71	13	—	16	21	13	12	24	20	9
With related children under 5 years	55	6	—	16	24	13	10	8	14	9
Female householder, no husband present	59	7	13	31	24	33	100	32	21	—
Householder worked in 1989	32	29	8	15	24	25	30	24	12	—
With related children under 18 years	47	44	13	27	24	32	86	47	25	—
With related children under 5 years	15	3	—	18	24	9	47	19	13	—
Unrelated individuals	172	119	16	124	104	63	85	149	45	16
Nonfamily householder	137	88	9	84	50	38	78	115	45	16
65 years and over	98	65	—	37	43	41	51	39	—	—
Persons	786	344	96	302	310	260	487	558	331	64
Percent below poverty level	23.2	21.5	3.3	13.2	10.4	22.3	26.5	15.4	18.0	30.2
Persons under 18 years	249	115	81	66	81	95	194	141	125	27
Related children under 18 years	249	106	21	81	66	95	234	187	125	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	161	78	21	64	37	62	160	152	86	14
Persons 65 years and over	139	71	16	38	65	50	122	41	55	—
Persons 75 years and over	65	58	—	14	20	7	78	25	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	245	130	68	82	126	95	317	264	125	105
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 114	548	127	429	528	370	603	810	552	105
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 890	931	200	839	1 225	583	986	1 393	1 055	105



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	—	—	—	18	73	—	29	13	61	—
Less than \$5,000 .....	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	7	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	—	—	—	8	18	—	—	—	17	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	—	—	—	15	15	—	7	6	5	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	24	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	15	7	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	—	—	—	9 042	28 036	—	60 073	50 056	24 464	—
Mean (dollars) .....	—	—	—	14 513	31 668	—	41 338	42 187	27 302	—
Families .....	—	—	—	18	73	—	29	13	53	—
Median income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	9 042	28 036	—	60 073	50 056	30 417	—
Males 15 years and over, with income .....	—	—	—	18	79	—	22	13	71	—
Median income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	7 250	21 750	—	53 851	15 179	18 594	—
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	—	—	—	44.4	70.9	—	100.0	53.8	54.9	—
Median income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	16 250	30 375	—	53 851	16 250	19 219	—
Females 15 years and over, with income .....	—	—	—	14	46	—	22	14	40	—
Median income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	3 750	5 833	—	6 250	35 313	3 958	—
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	—	—	—	54.3	81.8	—	57.1	37.5	37.5	—
Median income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	15 096	—	16 250	36 250	12 344	—
Per capita income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	7 770	10 412	—	12 524	18 232	10 215	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	—	—	—	18	73	—	29	13	61	—
With earnings .....	—	—	—	8	56	—	29	13	53	—
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	—	—	—	22 050	36 046	—	40 097	41 448	25 116	—
With Social Security income .....	—	—	—	8 200	8 582	—	—	—	10 480	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	2	—
With public assistance income .....	—	—	—	—	3 813	—	—	—	4 164	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	—
With retirement income .....	—	—	—	—	333	—	—	—	6 001	—
Mean retirement income (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars) .....	—	—	—	14 513	31 668	—	41 338	42 187	28 404	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	25 793	—	43 988	33 071	27 478	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	14 513	35 116	—	38 500	50 000	28 890	—
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	—	—	—	14 513	26 813	—	49 401	42 187	28 452	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	25 793	—	43 988	33 071	27 478	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	14 513	27 503	—	61 000	50 000	28 984	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 000	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 000	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
Families .....	—	—	—	18	73	—	29	13	53	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	8	56	—	29	13	18	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	15	6	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families .....	—	—	—	18	67	—	22	13	51	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	50	50	—	22	13	43	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	33	—	15	6	18	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	—	—	—	32	222	—	96	32	162	—
Persons under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	53	—	30	5	50	—
Related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	53	—	30	5	50	—
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	—	—	—	—	46	—	30	5	50	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	16	30	—	—	—	20	—
Persons 75 years and over .....	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	—	14	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Percent below poverty level .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Percent below poverty level .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.8	—
Persons under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income to 1989 poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	—	—	—	16	35	—	—	—	37	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level .....	—	—	—	16	95	—	22	—	51	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	5	397	—	—	78	94	29	580	2 140	1 322
Less than \$5,000	—	6	—	—	35	12	—	61	212	128
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	26	13	18	120	270	160
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	83	354	212
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5	55	—	—	—	17	11	148	392	251
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	201	—	—	—	18	—	68	323	192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	75	350	240
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	88	—	—	—	6	—	25	144	120
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	12
\$100,000 or more	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Median income (dollars)	16 250	38 281	—	5 378	27 083	8 208	—	17 407	21 074	21 056
Mean (dollars)	15 786	49 704	—	6 926	30 474	11 121	—	19 676	26 212	25 637
Families	5	340	—	—	43	69	11	393	1 609	1 044
Median income (dollars)	16 250	41 983	—	7 627	29 375	17 708	—	19 757	26 385	25 364
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	409	—	—	27	78	11	495	892	1 195
Median income (dollars)	8 750	30 895	—	4 107	10 893	15 208	—	12 440	15 934	15 653
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	18.5	66.7	54.5	—	44.4	51.8	48.4
Median income (dollars)	—	33 500	—	18 750	21 250	16 250	—	19 044	26 927	23 722
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	302	—	—	79	83	29	573	1 961	1 102
Median income (dollars)	6 250	10 156	—	4 219	15 972	5 486	—	5 963	6 214	6 994
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	10.1	43.4	—	—	23.2	27.7	29.4
Median income (dollars)	—	18 281	—	8 750	15 278	—	—	11 812	14 507	14 392
Per capita income (dollars)	7 893	19 122	—	3 636	13 152	8 063	—	7 023	10 104	9 757
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	5	397	—	—	78	94	29	580	2 140	1 322
With earnings (dollars)	—	321	—	—	69	61	—	361	1 618	969
Mean (dollars)	—	51 158	—	—	9 439	34 521	12 500	21 603	28 105	27 224
With Social Security income	—	125	—	—	51	29	29	238	645	443
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 272	7 227	—	—	4 836	5 160	8 535	6 645	6 849	7 091
With public assistance income	—	16	—	—	6	7	—	126	247	149
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	1 583	—	—	1 237	2 400	—	1 976	3 815	3 651
With retirement income	—	98	—	—	6	17	—	634	294	223
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	10 882	—	—	4 300	12 682	—	6 583	9 080	8 115
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	15 786	54 785	—	9 285	33 063	17 615	—	21 232	30 487	29 047
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	74 092	—	9 832	34 505	—	—	22 022	29 531	29 649
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 786	43 128	—	8 891	31 887	17 615	—	20 404	31 228	28 586
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 786	56 390	—	10 915	37 530	17 615	—	24 154	32 875	30 583
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	76 124	—	18 009	56 544	—	—	25 139	33 243	31 761
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 786	44 313	—	8 190	23 045	17 615	—	23 038	32 592	29 620
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	22 287	—	8 111	33 876	—	—	13 373	19 708	17 818
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	24 100	—	6 691	17 000	—	—	4 862	17 346	11 106
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	21 462	—	9 650	42 810	—	—	15 992	21 623	21 220
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	5	340	—	—	43	69	11	393	1 609	1 044
Householder worked in 1989	—	262	—	—	18	62	6	216	1 180	738
With related children under 18 years	—	128	—	—	18	37	234	—	768	490
With related children under 5 years	—	58	—	—	13	20	—	103	251	148
Married-couple families	5	324	—	—	18	37	11	273	1 266	905
Householder worked in 1989	—	257	—	—	5	30	—	162	958	655
With related children under 18 years	—	123	—	—	16	16	—	171	575	427
With related children under 5 years	—	58	—	—	5	5	—	74	198	130
Female householder, no husband present	—	16	—	—	25	26	—	102	268	110
Householder worked in 1989	—	5	—	—	13	26	—	150	49	62
With related children under 18 years	—	5	—	—	3	15	—	55	162	53
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	8	15	—	24	29	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	57	—	—	35	25	18	222	638	305
Nonfamily householder	—	57	—	—	35	25	18	187	531	278
65 years and over	—	34	—	—	26	19	18	122	214	156
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10	1 041	—	—	154	226	40	1 670	5 512	3 481
Persons under 18 years	—	245	—	—	43	52	—	477	1 403	844
Related children under 18 years	—	245	—	—	43	52	—	477	1 396	844
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	160	—	—	34	34	—	358	1 079	669
Persons 65 years and over	10	140	—	—	45	42	40	269	746	478
Persons 75 years and over	—	43	—	—	19	13	18	142	226	160
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	—	2	—	—	26	13	—	108	235	129
Percent below poverty level	—	7.1	—	—	60.5	18.8	—	27.5	14.6	12.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	—	—	13	6	—	21	111	60
With related children under 18 years	—	7	—	—	13	6	—	79	125	86
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	37	41	27
Married-couple families	—	7	—	—	7	7	—	65	140	82
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	52	33
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	57	33
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	24	32
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	42	71	40
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	21	9	21
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	29	46	23
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	29	3
Unrelated individuals	—	6	—	—	29	6	—	66	178	145
Nonfamily householder	—	6	—	—	29	6	—	36	215	118
65 years and over	—	6	—	—	20	6	—	37	108	70
Persons	—	42	—	—	107	35	—	497	895	583
Percent below poverty level	—	4.0	—	—	69.5	15.5	—	29.8	16.2	16.7
Persons under 18 years	—	23	—	—	37	11	—	173	229	171
Related children under 18 years	—	23	—	—	37	11	—	173	222	171
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	8	—	—	10	11	—	131	127	121
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	—	—	20	18	—	64	214	92
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	25	63	38
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	6	—	—	26	23	—	298	232	233
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	42	—	—	113	41	18	646	1 325	768
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	100	—	—	154	90	18	884	2 229	1 530

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2 945</b>	<b>1 626</b>	
Less than \$5,000	207	82	152	203	42	79	40	224	190	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	261	144	163	373	109	106	40	307	253	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	284	134	127	277	86	86	77	259	216	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	526	174	272	416	204	191	104	699	310	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	510	337	341	521	218	174	111	688	290	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	525	454	362	535	181	167	87	462	232	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	461	419	196	436	116	102	44	316	111	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	72	40	10	49	42	17	10	34	12	
\$100,000 or more	63	44	45	30	14	—	12	56	8	
Median (dollars)	28 814	36 361	28 780	27 303	27 462	25 424	24 150	23 084	18 708	
Mean (dollars)	34 724	39 336	30 999	30 239	32 243	27 719	29 835	28 785	23 158	
<b>Families</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2 409</b>	<b>1 294</b>	
Median income (dollars)	31 601	39 221	32 665	33 011	31 049	27 528	26 680	26 881	23 581	
<b>Males 15 years and over with income</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>1 504</b>	
Median income (dollars)	22 226	28 419	19 259	18 255	20 846	21 265	15 647	17 703	16 134	
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.1	62.0	49.0	47.2	53.6	54.7	45.7	53.9	47.2	
Median income (dollars)	30 470	30 688	28 000	26 497	23 558	25 781	21 176	26 080	21 828	
<b>Females 15 years and over with income</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>1 312</b>	
Median income (dollars)	9 179	8 884	7 075	8 627	7 871	5 871	7 819	7 029	6 508	
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	34.4	30.7	30.3	30.5	20.3	21.7	26.4	30.1	
Median income (dollars)	16 871	17 257	14 390	15 572	11 858	11 681	13 650	14 161	12 946	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 714	13 463	11 081	10 968	10 923	9 812	10 863	10 696	8 612	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2 945</b>	<b>1 626</b>	
With earnings	2 388	1 504	1 304	2 048	863	672	391	2 310	1 193	
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 507	40 642	33 542	32 919	31 717	29 490	31 104	30 756	25 690	
With Social Security income	648	409	468	1 017	296	298	131	857	473	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 685	6 885	6 486	7 334	6 401	7 116	6 502	6 854	6 019	
With public assistance income	122	82	148	218	94	57	69	131	166	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 384	3 241	3 746	3 982	4 002	5 591	4 022	2 455	4 431	
With retirement income	531	350	348	621	133	207	90	554	324	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 843	9 187	5 952	8 475	7 182	5 645	7 993	5 353	7 703	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>35 458</b>	<b>43 341</b>	<b>34 791</b>	<b>34 054</b>	<b>35 279</b>	<b>30 531</b>	<b>32 663</b>	<b>32 425</b>	<b>26 148</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 873	41 132	37 480	34 607	36 548	29 860	29 375	36 001	27 798	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 464	45 829	32 688	33 524	33 970	31 061	35 252	29 334	24 456	
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>39 045</b>	<b>44 824</b>	<b>34 824</b>	<b>34 622</b>	<b>34 981</b>	<b>31 738</b>	<b>33 081</b>	<b>33 299</b>	<b>27 619</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 812	43 646	38 030	36 791	37 401	30 755	29 803	37 066	29 735	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 544	47 283	32 233	34 587	36 493	32 068	35 814	29 959	25 834	
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>17 993</b>	<b>18 227</b>	<b>19 159</b>	<b>21 216</b>	<b>17 540</b>	<b>21 525</b>	<b>22 859</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>14 056</b>	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 294	10 827	13 810	21 592	19 653	13 612	23 316	10 152	5 946	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 352	25 769	22 434	20 410	16 761	23 329	22 544	20 724	18 562	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2 409</b>	<b>1 294</b>	
Householder worked in 1989	1 854	1 284	1 075	1 745	700	555	329	1 908	960	
With related children under 18 years	1 226	857	618	1 171	473	338	204	1 377	678	
With related children under 5 years	390	237	185	369	163	119	51	377	271	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>1 117</b>	
Householder worked in 1989	1 573	1 163	959	1 565	660	522	291	1 790	888	
With related children under 18 years	738	7 181	563	7 994	463	315	185	1 127	613	
With related children under 5 years	298	218	171	316	156	108	48	328	248	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>126</b>	
Householder worked in 1989	232	59	75	140	40	19	20	70	42	
With related children under 18 years	261	64	41	143	21	17	15	20	19	
With related children under 5 years	92	19	7	43	7	5	—	2	21	
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>346</b>	
Nonfamily householder	722	267	294	504	151	176	60	536	332	
65 years and over	244	142	165	351	67	109	22	246	153	
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>7 606</b>	<b>5 342</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>7 780</b>	<b>2 969</b>	<b>2 551</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>7 930</b>	<b>4 332</b>	
Persons under 18 years	909	1 422	1 097	2 008	882	662	318	2 030	1 156	
Related children under 18 years	1 909	1 422	1 091	1 998	882	636	313	2 088	1 147	
Related children 5 to 17 years	480	1 143	867	1 569	662	488	234	1 588	897	
Persons 65 years and over	773	481	553	1 055	295	359	205	911	511	
Persons 75 years and over	243	113	210	368	94	133	69	315	222	
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>229</b>	
Percent below poverty level	10.6	7.4	9.4	8.3	10.0	12.9	8.3	8.4	17.7	
Householder worked in 1989	160	33	67	71	34	64	14	77	111	
With related children under 18 years	132	15	89	95	40	67	12	105	132	
With related children under 5 years	116	26	48	74	21	47	4	37	83	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>162</b>	
Householder worked in 1989	99	19	54	63	27	59	12	64	97	
With related children under 18 years	87	45	90	109	37	53	11	80	88	
With related children under 5 years	61	7	41	64	14	42	4	33	64	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>60</b>	
Householder worked in 1989	61	14	8	16	7	5	2	11	13	
With related children under 18 years	108	38	6	18	7	2	2	23	38	
With related children under 5 years	55	19	—	10	7	5	—	2	19	
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>135</b>	
Nonfamily householder	144	51	122	188	22	47	12	282	84	
65 years and over	70	40	91	147	18	38	6	179	62	
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>843</b>	
Percent below poverty level	13.2	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	16.6	11.7	11.7	19.5	
Persons under 18 years	171	132	132	227	100	149	36	258	158	
Related children under 18 years	252	170	121	217	123	131	31	186	252	
Related children 5 to 17 years	213	133	73	148	55	77	25	137	172	
Persons 65 years and over	78	46	140	216	50	62	34	302	170	
Persons 75 years and over	32	14	73	85	9	38	26	143	84	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	381	198	158	376	27	158	103	159	282	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 254	481	710	1 221	408	553	215	1 372	1 138	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 379	1 117	1 281	2 652	980	876	569	3 035	1 947	



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County		Totals for split tracts/BSA's in Etowah County					
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	84 970	84 970	29 983	2 475	2 446	2 041	821	5 441
Native	84 672	84 672	29 770	2 463	2 402	2 008	808	5 441
Foreign born	298	298	213	12	44	33	13	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	60	60	27	—	11	—	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	80 248	80 248	28 376	2 348	2 316	1 902	795	5 111
Speak a language other than English	1 428	1 428	599	8	100	37	19	60
Do not speak English "very well"	439	439	234	8	59	18	6	38
In linguistically isolated households	139	139	56	—	32	—	—	9
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	19 421	19 421	5 541	417	425	423	164	1 304
Preparatory school	1 112	1 112	376	—	52	32	21	76
Public school	555	555	183	—	27	18	17	52
Elementary or high school	14 251	14 251	3 726	329	324	224	102	1 008
Public school	13 323	13 323	3 202	263	188	231	96	972
College	4 058	4 058	1 439	88	149	139	41	220
Public college	3 701	3 701	1 262	71	143	128	41	199
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	57 334	57 334	21 643	1 828	1 829	1 433	588	3 475
Less than 9th grade	7 930	7 930	2 847	203	203	138	69	609
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 934	11 934	4 556	403	414	291	168	867
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 822	17 822	5 983	552	546	477	173	1 078
Somewhat, no degree	10 146	10 146	3 967	307	382	358	101	514
Associate degree	3 386	3 386	1 204	99	117	88	25	151
Bachelor's degree	3 808	3 808	1 628	98	116	90	34	201
Graduate or professional degree	2 338	2 338	1 074	22	51	36	19	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.4	65.4	64.1	59.0	66.3	73.2	59.9	57.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	10.7	12.5	6.6	9.1	8.8	9.0	7.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 287	1 287	1 251	1 191	1 145	1 326	698	1 475
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	80 248	80 248	28 376	2 348	2 316	1 902	795	5 111
Same house	50 480	50 480	16 946	1 425	1 335	1 187	519	2 920
Different house in United States	29 548	29 548	11 274	923	949	675	276	2 191
Different city of this MSA/PMSA	16 861	16 861	6 293	503	503	382	156	1 430
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 115	10 115	1 861	115	271	133	25	1 191
Different MSA/PMSA	5 432	5 432	1 868	162	294	91	48	412
Not in MSA/PMSA	3 208	3 208	1 106	37	29	69	45	158
Abroad	220	220	156	—	32	40	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	34 948	34 948	11 334	894	984	807	350	2 208
Car, truck, or van	33 506	33 506	10 885	880	922	772	344	2 166
Drove alone	29 745	29 745	9 563	737	828	704	311	1 941
Carpooled	3 222	3 222	1 463	143	162	68	33	225
Public transportation	44	44	17	—	5	—	—	—
Other means	633	633	229	—	47	29	—	24
Worked at home	765	765	263	14	18	6	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	20.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.3	21.1	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	27 826	27 826	9 932	754	828	726	299	1 911
Central city	20 258	20 258	8 477	649	689	633	265	1 078
Outside central city	7 568	7 568	1 455	139	195	93	34	833
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 122	7 122	1 402	140	156	81	51	297
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	67 815	67 815	24 997	2 041	2 162	1 723	686	4 231
In labor force	38 169	38 169	12 486	990	1 101	913	393	2 420
Employed	35 518	35 518	11 520	911	973	815	350	2 226
Unemployed	2 547	2 547	936	79	117	98	43	186
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	7.5	8.0	10.7	10.9	7.7	—
Females 16 years and over	36 162	36 162	13 966	1 135	1 106	959	370	2 228
Employed	15 578	15 578	5 235	406	403	408	172	917
Unemployed	1 054	1 054	389	26	33	41	20	88
With own children under 6 years	4 381	4 381	1 492	101	121	99	29	286
In labor force	2 411	2 411	890	36	68	43	24	179
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 632	6 632	1 807	133	80	143	66	448
In labor force	4 489	4 489	1 201	86	60	83	36	274
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 121	5 121	1 685	107	129	127	36	331
Not enrolled in school	1 284	1 284	465	26	32	30	23	92
Unemployed or not in labor force	575	575	241	13	14	30	18	64
Not high school graduate	773	773	330	19	11	17	13	64
Employed	312	312	135	6	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	84	84	34	—	—	—	—	17
Not in labor force	377	377	161	13	—	17	13	40
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	41 195	41 195	13 842	1 052	1 281	1 017	411	2 627
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 511	32 511	10 780	864	995	832	318	2 124
50 to 52 weeks	22 453	22 453	7 344	541	692	563	236	1 476
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	53 267	53 267	17 584	1 435	1 444	1 284	499	3 415
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 363	3 363	1 132	85	158	44	39	230
With a mobility limitation	1 804	1 804	673	50	75	21	16	169
In labor force	262	262	127	12	13	5	—	7
With a self-care limitation	2 316	2 316	7 084	63	78	28	33	243
With a work disability	5 830	5 830	2 179	200	143	102	65	463
In labor force	1 586	1 586	580	31	31	21	16	128
Prevented from working	3 827	3 827	1 448	72	112	81	49	289
No work disability	47 437	47 437	15 405	1 235	1 301	1 182	434	2 952
In labor force	35 196	35 196	11 242	924	973	859	356	2 217
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 572	13 572	6 850	505	707	439	187	653
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 463	3 463	1 672	139	119	95	203	203
With a mobility limitation	2 673	2 673	1 337	108	98	60	166	166
With a self-care limitation	2 154	2 154	990	101	39	55	8	129

**Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County							Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 379	810	787	2 446	950	1 837	781	1 029	5 247
Native	2 367	810	781	2 402	943	1 809	768	1 029	5 247
Foreign born	12	—	6	44	7	28	13	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	2 252	779	735	2 316	905	1 716	755	948	4 930
Speak a language other than English	8	16	40	100	17	37	19	18	60
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	18	59	7	18	6	7	36
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	9
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	387	155	69	425	144	396	164	187	1 268
Preschool school	—	14	7	52	—	32	21	—	62
Public school	—	6	—	27	—	18	17	—	38
Elementary or high school	299	114	37	224	120	225	102	181	993
Public school	233	114	37	188	72	204	96	179	957
College	88	27	25	149	24	139	41	6	213
Public college	71	27	25	143	24	128	41	6	199
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 777	586	560	1 829	664	1 308	548	654	3 366
Less than 9th grade	347	166	69	203	139	70	50	135	569
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	396	150	152	414	169	278	158	154	851
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	537	210	121	546	267	467	161	540	2 099
Some college, no degree	300	79	128	382	91	310	101	96	514
Associate degree	92	15	25	117	36	88	25	21	145
Bachelor's degree	83	8	42	116	8	79	34	6	201
Graduate or professional degree	22	8	53	36	5	36	19	48	387
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.2	46.1	60.5	66.3	53.6	73.4	62.0	55.8	57.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.9	2.7	11.6	9.1	2.0	8.8	9.7	6.0	7.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 182	1 513	552	1 145	1 540	1 365	898	1 561	1 485
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 252	779	735	2 316	905	1 716	755	948	4 930
Same house	1 382	424	345	1 335	540	1 105	485	542	2 871
Different house in United States	870	355	386	949	365	571	270	406	2 059
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	556	132	286	332	221	332	138	51	403
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	115	97	35	271	83	86	19	258	1 106
Different MSA/PMSA	162	105	47	294	29	84	48	84	392
Not in an MSA/PMSA	37	21	18	32	32	29	15	13	156
Abroad	—	—	4	32	—	40	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	843	249	353	984	296	715	344	312	2 133
Car, truck, or van	836	230	324	922	284	696	344	293	2 091
Drive alone	693	180	269	828	238	634	311	260	1 862
Carpooled	143	50	55	94	62	63	33	33	209
Public transportation	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	19	10	47	6	13	—	12	24
Worked at home	7	—	19	10	6	6	—	7	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	15.0	13.8	17.3	16.3	17.3	21.1	17.4	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	703	223	312	828	270	640	293	279	1 836
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	605	167	271	689	192	563	265	120	1 032
Outside central city	98	56	41	139	78	77	28	159	804
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	140	26	41	156	26	75	51	33	297
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	1 975	692	659	2 162	778	1 559	646	789	4 079
In labor force	939	272	368	1 011	378	814	387	512	2 324
Employed	860	244	347	973	310	723	344	304	1 511
Unemployed	79	28	15	117	68	91	43	29	165
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	8.6	4.1	10.7	18.0	11.2	11.1	8.2	7.1
Families 16 years and over	1 104	397	349	1 104	462	846	341	455	2 143
Employed	377	116	165	403	149	357	172	155	888
Unemployed	26	15	15	33	32	41	20	7	76
With own children under 6 years	101	18	31	121	77	79	27	27	149
In labor force	118	42	68	221	57	29	68	26	167
With own children 6 to 17 years only	81	21	25	60	53	91	38	34	259
In labor force	101	34	29	129	64	116	64	31	167
Not enrolled in school	20	10	12	32	24	23	23	34	92
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	5	6	14	31	24	18	22	64
Not high school graduate	13	5	3	43	11	12	13	26	64
Employed	6	—	6	11	12	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	—	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	17
Not in labor force	7	5	3	—	18	11	13	14	40
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 008	283	384	1 281	411	902	405	389	2 531
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	835	206	304	995	315	724	312	308	2 036
50 to 52 weeks	512	130	211	692	153	484	230	192	1 418
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 369	423	456	1 444	551	1 162	499	566	3 275
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	24	14	158	41	38	39	49	202
With a mobility limitation	50	24	6	75	35	21	16	44	141
In labor force	12	—	—	7	5	—	—	2	7
With a self-care limitation	61	24	14	92	17	22	33	28	93
With a work disability	191	94	81	143	104	89	65	143	426
In labor force	31	14	5	33	15	14	16	14	119
Prevented from working	157	80	69	104	66	49	42	125	261
No work disability	1 178	329	375	1 301	447	1 073	434	423	2 849
In labor force	873	249	327	973	351	785	356	304	2 130
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	505	264	190	707	227	397	147	223	641
With a mobility or self-care limitation	139	98	35	119	39	77	17	58	203
With a mobility limitation	108	72	35	98	19	42	17	52	166
With a self-care limitation	101	57	35	39	26	48	8	43	129



Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County					
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	35 518	35 518	11 520	911	973	815	350	2 226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	3 218	3 218	1 157	59	81	65	27	203
Professional specialty occupations.....	3 676	3 676	1 485	83	108	64	58	130
Technicians and related support occupations.....	850	850	237	43	24	35	—	35
Sales occupations.....	4 699	4 699	1 738	129	150	179	43	242
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 725	4 725	1 514	106	142	142	50	208
Private household occupations.....	60	60	30	9	—	—	—	16
Service occupations.....	511	511	181	47	16	12	7	26
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	3 364	3 364	1 346	144	148	99	46	215
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	523	523	95	8	12	—	—	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	5 355	5 355	1 540	147	154	61	43	381
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	4 358	4 358	1 086	80	75	89	24	375
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2 083	2 083	514	35	42	16	16	190
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 096	2 096	597	21	55	37	36	174
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households.....	33 384	33 384	13 090	1 051	1 231	879	411	2 062
Less than \$5,000.....	2 801	2 801	1 233	121	90	79	22	183
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	4 193	4 193	1 935	204	117	98	52	277
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 994	3 994	1 767	118	242	117	60	312
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	6 497	6 497	2 842	231	298	159	150	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	5 663	5 663	2 038	176	233	187	45	347
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 460	5 460	1 750	115	173	161	51	350
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	3 589	3 589	1 389	68	53	63	31	114
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	617	617	225	9	12	14	—	82
\$100,000 or more.....	570	570	262	9	13	—	—	13
Mean (dollars).....	23 490	23 490	20 578	18 955	20 415	24 415	18 945	21 199
Median (dollars).....	29 458	29 458	27 926	22 507	23 885	26 176	23 317	26 083
Families.....	25 000	25 000	8 661	702	742	624	269	1 538
Median income (dollars).....	28 353	28 353	25 584	23 526	24 562	28 654	20 382	26 694
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 656	11 656	12 356	10 095	12 212	11 093	11 522	10 048
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households.....	33 384	33 384	13 090	1 051	1 231	879	411	2 062
With earnings.....	24 138	24 138	8 612	672	817	627	298	1 570
Nonfamily earnings (dollars).....	31 879	31 879	10 625	25 672	23 897	20 995	27 892	26 792
With Social Security income.....	11 744	11 744	5 773	434	523	346	137	593
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 344	7 344	7 650	7 287	8 615	7 675	7 939	6 952
With public assistance income.....	2 650	2 650	1 092	69	77	69	240	240
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 477	3 477	3 394	2 476	4 304	3 178	5 619	4 073
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars).....	33 762	33 762	33 644	28 169	27 916	29 398	25 517	30 292
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	33 680	33 680	36 940	29 418	27 841	28 080	31 244	28 542
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 994	35 994	36 890	31 572	29 948	30 963	23 850	33 215
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 893	38 893	42 966	36 773	31 346	31 742	21 331	32 902
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	19 017	19 017	19 372	13 846	19 526	27 098	30 334	14 857
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	15 135	15 135	15 121	6 087	16 511	18 650	40 999	12 390
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families.....	25 000	25 000	8 661	702	742	624	269	1 538
Householder worked in 1989.....	18 368	18 368	5 767	465	453	427	164	524
With related children under 18 years.....	11 544	11 544	3 382	238	243	262	109	753
With related children under 5 years.....	3 915	3 915	1 294	92	131	104	26	260
Married-couple families.....	21 331	21 331	6 979	561	595	467	176	1 044
Householder worked in 1989.....	16 106	16 106	4 784	366	370	313	98	961
With related children under 18 years.....	9 720	9 720	2 574	196	167	182	49	584
With related children under 5 years.....	3 343	3 343	1 027	85	96	67	19	207
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 911	2 911	1 325	91	107	130	35	147
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 654	1 654	573	54	92	35	147	35
With related children under 18 years.....	1 479	1 479	654	43	53	62	49	138
With related children under 5 years.....	478	478	228	7	19	29	7	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	9 367	9 367	4 835	368	544	292	142	631
Nonfamily householder.....	8 384	8 384	4 429	349	469	255	142	524
65 years and over.....	4 470	4 470	2 189	168	169	149	62	192
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	83 866	83 866	29 267	2 366	2 446	1 973	821	5 283
Persons under 18 years.....	19 574	19 574	5 576	474	351	365	149	1 365
Related children under 18 years.....	19 465	19 465	5 465	469	345	365	149	1 365
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	14 805	14 805	3 976	355	221	233	123	1 028
Persons 65 years and over.....	13 572	13 572	6 850	505	707	439	187	653
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families.....	2 737	2 737	992	94	57	66	38	228
Percent below poverty level.....	10.9	10.9	11.5	13.4	7.7	10.6	14.1	14.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 334	1 334	526	73	28	43	19	120
With related children under 18 years.....	1 655	1 655	566	68	20	27	19	134
With related children under 5 years.....	872	872	282	16	20	8	14	86
Married-couple families.....	1 820	1 820	590	35	44	52	20	133
Householder worked in 1989.....	977	977	289	17	7	8	7	61
With related children under 18 years.....	565	565	155	9	7	13	7	64
With related children under 5 years.....	793	793	289	13	8	13	7	38
Female householder, no husband present.....	380	380	203	32	13	4	12	38
Householder worked in 1989.....	586	586	201	38	13	4	12	46
With related children under 18 years.....	264	264	123	7	7	7	29	29
With related children under 5 years.....	3 087	3 087	1 437	140	94	71	9	189
Nonfamily householder.....	2 571	2 571	1 269	132	84	59	9	146
65 years and over.....	85	85	807	85	37	47	7	74
Persons.....	11 547	11 547	4 393	4 393	2 440	2 225	118	882
Percent below poverty level.....	13.8	13.8	15.0	18.3	9.8	11.7	14.6	16.7
Persons under 18 years.....	3 219	3 219	1 099	138	43	47	43	256
Related children under 18 years.....	3 126	3 126	1 099	138	43	47	43	256
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 115	2 115	723	43	25	40	28	141
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 628	2 628	1 213	98	65	101	23	155
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	3 812	3 812	1 415	136	78	100	76	221
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	15 799	15 799	6 164	545	364	378	158	1 336

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County							Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	860	244	347	973	310	723	344	324	2 151
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	59	14	17	81	14	57	14	29	199
Professional specialty occupations.....	76	20	38	108	26	60	58	19	123
Technicians and related support occupations.....	21	—	11	24	—	35	—	6	35
Sales occupations.....	129	63	59	150	47	161	43	31	219
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	91	26	25	118	47	116	40	40	201
Private household occupations.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Protective service occupations.....	47	4	8	16	7	12	7	7	26
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	8	13	39	148	17	87	46	52	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	147	46	83	154	66	61	43	50	372
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	73	17	48	75	43	83	24	37	369
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	35	5	5	32	27	22	16	44	190
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	21	33	7	55	—	21	36	9	165
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households.....	1 022	396	369	1 231	449	789	382	400	1 961
Less than \$5,000.....	121	40	25	90	54	67	22	28	167
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	204	127	26	117	111	85	34	93	245
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	118	50	—	118	91	118	50	68	322
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	224	71	120	298	95	142	139	111	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	169	48	47	233	67	169	45	28	303
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	115	5	68	173	25	155	51	64	350
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	53	4	53	17	6	39	8	8	174
\$75,000 or more.....	9	—	7	12	—	14	—	—	82
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Median (dollars).....	18 644	11 221	20 598	20 412	13 169	24 190	20 069	17 556	21 207
Mean (dollars).....	21 972	13 844	25 235	23 885	16 221	25 824	24 242	19 189	26 586
Families.....	673	195	172	742	291	559	258	265	1 486
Median income (dollars).....	23 045	14 594	32 500	24 562	16 679	28 687	20 764	19 583	26 838
Per capita income (dollars).....	9 997	6 985	12 114	12 212	7 635	10 848	11 699	7 363	10 100
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households.....	1 022	396	369	1 231	449	789	382	400	1 961
With earnings.....	643	178	177	256	817	562	292	235	1 509
Mean earnings (dollars).....	25 098	14 923	24 403	23 892	24 790	21 170	20 240	27 992	27 992
With Social Security income.....	494	225	178	523	212	321	108	195	565
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 287	7 303	6 885	6 615	6 699	7 852	7 779	6 750	7 068
With public assistance income (dollars).....	2 476	5 106	1 834	4 304	2 771	3 266	5 619	2 219	4 036
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars).....	27 601	18 028	31 994	27 916	18 411	29 148	25 854	20 992	30 582
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 500	18 985	33 795	27 841	17 235	27 675	31 244	18 205	29 013
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 844	18 672	33 817	29 948	22 637	30 649	24 265	21 318	33 497
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36 159	19 120	36 244	31 346	22 840	29 943	21 331	19 550	33 243
Female household, no husband present (dollars).....	13 679	15 615	33 503	19 526	11 054	25 404	30 334	18 651	14 714
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	6 087	5 500	20 568	16 511	3 435	19 099	40 999	2 362	11 716
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families.....	673	195	172	742	291	559	258	265	1 486
Householder worked in 1989.....	436	95	110	453	149	366	154	146	1 111
With related children under 18 years.....	243	64	76	243	111	229	729	151	729
With related children under 5 years.....	92	11	30	131	36	84	26	75	251
Married-couple families.....	539	158	123	595	198	434	165	206	1 207
Householder worked in 1989.....	344	72	87	370	105	287	92	112	904
With related children under 18 years.....	181	55	54	167	73	170	49	129	575
With related children under 5 years.....	90	32	36	107	25	62	19	68	198
Female household, no husband present.....	90	32	36	107	73	104	66	53	221
Householder worked in 1989.....	52	18	17	54	37	66	35	34	132
With related children under 18 years.....	43	9	15	53	31	47	49	22	123
With related children under 5 years.....	7	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	368	221	224	544	174	267	124	159	582
Nonfamily householder.....	349	201	197	489	158	230	124	135	475
65 years and over.....	189	131	98	208	83	150	44	106	180
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 270	789	769	2 446	940	1 769	781	1 029	5 089
Persons under 18 years.....	444	138	122	351	122	320	149	248	323
Related children under 18 years.....	444	131	122	351	122	320	149	259	316
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	325	106	76	221	139	206	123	178	999
Persons 65 years and over.....	505	264	190	707	227	397	147	223	641
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families.....	94	42	6	57	54	53	38	69	219
Percent below poverty level.....	14.0	21.5	3.5	7.7	18.6	9.5	14.7	26.0	14.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	73	21	6	25	16	16	19	14	111
With related children under 18 years.....	68	28	6	20	37	21	19	58	128
With related children under 5 years.....	16	7	6	20	17	8	14	27	77
Married-couple families.....	444	131	122	351	122	320	149	259	999
Householder worked in 1989.....	28	16	6	12	—	8	7	12	52
With related children under 18 years.....	17	23	6	7	6	13	7	49	55
With related children under 5 years.....	7	9	6	7	6	8	7	27	24
Female household, no husband present.....	44	8	6	13	37	4	18	9	71
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	5	—	13	16	4	12	2	38
With related children under 18 years.....	38	5	—	13	31	4	12	9	46
With related children under 5 years.....	7	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	29
Unrelated individuals.....	7	—	47	94	57	65	9	44	173
Nonfamily householder.....	132	61	39	84	50	53	9	25	130
65 years and over.....	45	40	34	85	48	61	27	14	74
Persons.....	432	282	42	240	183	321	118	321	618
Percent below poverty level.....	19.0	35.7	8.1	9.8	19.5	10.9	15.1	31.2	16.1
Persons under 18 years.....	138	101	5	43	54	36	43	126	43
Related children under 18 years.....	138	101	5	43	54	36	43	126	43
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	123	76	—	25	24	29	28	96	127
Persons 65 years and over.....	98	48	34	65	26	83	23	45	155
<b>Rate of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	136	44	5	78	101	77	78	167	221
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	545	365	139	364	247	337	140	433	1 231

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County						
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	13 863	13 863	11 936	1 469	3 419	450	1 825	1 055	420	
Native	13 856	13 856	11 929	1 469	3 419	450	1 818	1 055	420	
Foreign born	7	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	13	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	12 738	12 738	10 885	1 328	3 150	383	1 694	988	420	
Speak a language other than English	306	306	223	37	72	12	50	13	12	
Do not speak English "very well"	102	102	86	11	39	—	13	13	1	
In linguistically isolated households	13	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 929	3 929	3 443	472	797	100	599	297	79	
Preschool	239	239	224	25	66	—	25	29	—	
Public school	209	209	194	17	57	—	25	21	—	
Elementary or high school	3 259	3 259	2 838	409	661	79	433	240	79	
Public school	3 186	3 186	2 770	400	656	79	387	234	79	
College	431	431	381	38	70	21	141	28	—	
Public college	385	385	335	38	70	21	109	28	—	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	7 881	7 881	6 714	778	2 106	226	1 038	668	348	
Less than 9th grade	1 550	1 550	1 316	129	499	8	196	187	73	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 074	2 074	1 837	170	626	19	287	166	78	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 295	2 295	1 936	236	557	49	300	145	123	
Some college, no degree	1 056	1 056	923	138	256	59	125	94	32	
Associate degree	467	467	395	72	77	34	68	64	—	
Bachelor's degree	214	214	154	—	43	46	35	6	12	
Graduate or professional degree	225	225	153	33	48	11	27	6	30	
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.0	54.0	53.0	61.6	46.6	88.1	53.5	47.2	56.6	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	25.2	6.0	1.8	12.1	
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 429	1 429	1 480	1 731	1 119	1 088	1 351	1 185	549	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	12 738	12 738	10 885	1 328	3 150	383	1 694	988	420	
Same house	7 434	7 434	6 199	695	2 289	29	1 021	732	270	
Different house in United States	5 203	5 203	4 592	625	835	354	666	221	132	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 713	3 713	3 487	491	676	261	494	193	83	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	375	375	161	—	34	—	14	6	37	
Different MSA/PMSA	951	951	807	134	119	82	202	16	12	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	164	164	137	14	6	11	44	6	—	
Abroad	101	101	94	8	26	—	7	35	18	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	4 989	4 989	4 155	546	1 078	249	658	432	227	
Car, truck, or van	4 721	4 721	3 898	538	998	203	624	432	227	
Drove alone	3 597	3 597	2 931	432	697	169	498	349	202	
Carpooled	1 124	1 124	967	106	301	34	126	83	25	
Public transportation	12	12	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Other means	203	203	192	8	52	46	19	—	—	
Worked at home	53	53	53	—	23	—	8	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.6	17.0	17.3	19.4	17.7	13.0	15.2	21.3	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 338	4 338	3 653	509	977	192	620	407	213	
Central city	3 241	3 241	2 834	453	741	170	480	312	77	
Outside central city	1 097	1 097	819	56	236	22	140	95	86	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	651	651	502	37	101	57	38	25	64	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	9 908	9 908	8 457	975	2 558	327	1 335	802	365	
In labor force	5 696	5 696	4 786	612	1 303	263	733	474	234	
Employed	5 096	5 096	4 254	563	1 115	249	678	439	227	
Unemployed	587	587	519	49	179	14	55	35	7	
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.0	13.8	5.3	7.5	7.4	3.0	
Females 16 years and over	5 545	5 545	4 754	521	1 449	197	703	448	233	
Employed	2 701	2 701	2 286	244	658	144	345	213	133	
Unemployed	307	307	277	37	81	—	47	23	—	
With own children under 6 years	881	881	795	115	195	65	64	59	—	
In labor force	566	566	510	45	134	42	40	48	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 119	1 119	973	103	229	21	168	71	24	
In labor force	888	888	762	88	183	21	126	55	24	
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 052	1 052	912	130	196	43	165	74	17	
Not enrolled in school	227	227	180	11	42	10	8	5	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	127	105	—	22	—	5	—	—	
Not high school graduate	113	113	91	—	11	—	10	—	—	
Employed	30	30	30	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Unemployed	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	76	76	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 971	5 971	5 033	643	1 373	270	800	490	235	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 831	4 831	4 058	511	1 068	227	693	388	160	
50 to 52 weeks	3 023	3 023	2 533	308	687	128	367	285	117	
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 265	8 265	7 047	880	1 989	319	1 159	600	260	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 016	1 016	886	174	252	67	81	78	24	
With a mobility limitation	291	291	221	22	119	—	40	23	24	
In labor force	77	77	56	—	34	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	852	852	778	168	212	67	59	72	32	
With a work disability	1 019	1 019	885	112	328	—	118	93	33	
In labor force	207	207	165	24	82	—	8	24	13	
Prevented from working	740	740	670	70	240	—	75	110	19	
No work disability	7 246	7 246	6 162	768	1 661	319	1 041	507	228	
In labor force	5 369	5 369	4 504	581	1 152	263	714	442	221	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 573	1 573	1 361	95	560	8	176	202	105	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	583	583	529	69	158	—	90	95	28	
With a mobility limitation	404	404	350	52	96	—	63	60	28	
With a self-care limitation	431	431	378	51	109	—	64	58	28	



**Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County								Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	1 469	3 387	825	907	450	892	1 809	1 055	637	402
Native-born	1 469	3 387	825	907	450	892	1 802	1 055	637	402
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 328	3 118	757	841	383	777	1 678	988	606	402
Speak a language other than English	37	72	6	26	12	7	50	13	34	12
Do not speak English "very well"	11	39	—	10	—	—	13	—	—	12
In linguistically isolated households	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	472	780	199	336	100	309	592	297	151	79
Preschool school	25	66	20	29	—	24	25	29	4	—
Elementary or high school	409	656	171	268	79	263	426	240	145	79
Public school	400	656	171	268	79	256	380	234	145	79
College	38	58	8	39	21	22	109	28	2	—
Public college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	778	2 079	507	466	226	389	1 029	668	297	330
Less than 9th grade	129	499	69	76	8	27	187	49	73	73
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	170	626	203	135	47	27	287	166	78	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	236	542	173	154	49	145	300	145	95	113
Some college, no degree	138	250	56	41	59	106	120	94	34	24
Associate degree	72	77	6	12	34	46	68	64	8	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	15	8	8	—	—	10	12
Graduate or professional degree	33	48	—	13	11	15	27	6	20	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	45.9	46.4	50.4	88.1	82.3	53.4	47.2	56.2	54.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	4.1	—	6.0	25.2	5.9	6.0	1.8	10.1	12.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 731	1 134	1 876	2 213	1 088	1 817	1 355	1 185	1 225	596
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	1 328	3 118	757	841	383	777	1 678	988	606	402
Same house	695	2 257	365	316	29	343	1 021	732	432	270
Different house in United States	635	835	392	525	354	434	650	256	174	132
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	491	676	319	431	261	264	388	193	27	83
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	34	38	24	—	19	14	6	96	37
Different MSA/PMSA	134	119	35	41	82	132	202	16	51	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	6	—	29	11	19	46	6	—	12
Abroad	8	26	—	—	—	7	35	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	546	1 057	277	276	249	354	649	432	219	209
Car, truck, or van	538	977	277	256	203	324	615	432	219	209
Drive alone	432	689	203	169	169	280	489	349	179	192
Carpooled	106	288	74	100	34	44	126	83	40	17
Public transportation	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other means	—	5	—	12	46	16	19	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	23	—	8	—	14	8	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	19.5	21.3	14.3	17.7	15.6	12.9	15.0	20.3	21.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	509	963	207	249	192	317	407	192	100	163
Central city	453	727	128	198	170	233	471	312	94	77
Outside central city	56	236	79	51	22	84	140	95	96	86
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	37	94	70	27	57	37	38	25	29	46
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	975	2 531	613	626	327	504	1 319	802	437	347
In labor force	612	1 276	328	342	263	369	724	474	243	216
Employed	563	1 068	282	281	249	350	669	439	221	209
Unemployed	49	179	46	61	14	15	55	35	28	7
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	14.1	14.0	17.8	5.3	4.1	7.6	7.4	11.2	3.2
Families 16 years and over	521	1 435	330	354	197	302	698	448	234	127
Employed	244	644	172	172	144	183	341	213	95	225
Unemployed	37	81	14	25	—	15	47	23	21	—
With own children under 6 years	115	195	67	66	65	68	58	59	40	40
In labor force	45	134	48	30	42	64	30	48	15	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	103	223	81	114	21	93	163	71	45	24
In labor force	68	177	89	74	21	67	55	24	24	24
Persons 16 to 19 years	130	196	42	86	43	49	158	74	56	17
Not enrolled in school	11	42	33	16	10	34	8	5	36	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	22	27	16	—	14	5	—	15	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	33	9	—	10	28	—	15	—
Employed	—	—	6	—	10	14	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	27	9	—	7	—	—	15	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	643	1 346	339	354	270	401	791	490	259	217
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	511	1 041	271	257	227	332	684	388	222	142
50 to 52 weeks	308	672	166	169	128	201	358	285	163	99
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	880	1 962	531	535	319	465	1 143	600	391	242
With a mobility or self-care limitation	174	252	70	68	67	43	81	78	58	24
With a mobility limitation	22	119	19	12	—	14	40	23	49	24
In labor force	—	34	—	—	—	6	6	6	13	13
With a self-care limitation	168	212	58	68	67	37	59	72	26	—
With a work disability	112	322	68	55	—	48	118	93	66	32
In labor force	24	56	14	14	—	24	8	21	13	13
Prevented from working	75	240	52	41	—	41	110	59	45	19
No work disability	768	1 640	463	480	319	417	1 025	507	325	210
In labor force	581	1 131	310	323	263	365	705	442	226	203
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	95	540	82	91	8	35	176	202	46	105
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	158	19	26	—	21	90	95	6	28
With a mobility limitation	96	226	13	26	—	14	63	60	6	28
With a self-care limitation	51	109	19	5	—	21	64	58	5	—



Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Etowah County						
		Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	5 096	5 096	4 254	563	1 115	249	678	439	227	177
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	202	202	179	12	53	—	52	14	17	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	339	339	232	53	72	20	46	14	14	30
Technicians and related support occupations.....	123	123	109	11	25	10	22	13	—	—
Service occupations.....	320	320	280	44	50	39	34	22	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	406	406	346	49	78	39	60	29	—	23
Private household occupations.....	54	54	47	—	24	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	65	65	55	28	12	—	12	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	940	940	792	91	246	58	97	93	—	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	48	48	37	6	—	—	—	16	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	525	525	417	46	77	26	112	19	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	1 108	1 108	918	99	226	47	137	109	—	83
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	213	213	181	21	36	10	13	48	—	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	753	753	661	103	194	—	86	62	—	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	4 805	4 805	4 151	506	1 327	188	579	367	182	182
Less than \$5,000.....	962	962	865	121	353	14	56	35	45	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	824	824	723	63	256	35	72	85	25	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	658	658	585	20	174	43	118	69	32	32
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	838	838	726	107	244	36	86	60	27	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	700	700	604	120	115	35	112	41	21	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	477	477	413	60	111	15	79	33	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	301	301	261	40	111	10	51	39	—	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	34	34	34	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	14 645	14 645	14 094	17 639	11 449	17 639	19 663	14 428	12 188	12 188
Mean (dollars).....	19 986	19 986	19 168	19 750	17 019	19 939	23 709	23 816	21 949	21 949
Families.....	3 432	3 432	2 970	394	886	112	421	259	126	126
Median income (dollars).....	17 701	17 701	17 019	17 240	16 483	16 250	21 705	18 487	24 074	24 074
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 040	7 040	6 739	6 738	6 598	8 323	7 781	8 303	10 455	10 455
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	4 805	4 805	4 151	506	1 327	188	579	367	182	182
With earnings.....	3 473	3 473	2 971	395	853	174	449	263	112	112
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 598	22 598	21 633	22 208	19 472	20 319	25 546	27 508	29 026	29 026
With Social Security income.....	1 537	1 537	1 342	102	545	8	161	162	80	80
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 990	5 990	5 977	4 886	6 098	2 712	6 836	5 935	5 302	5 302
With public assistance income.....	811	811	689	72	225	8	80	71	31	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 697	2 697	2 689	2 888	2 562	2 160	1 686	3 110	2 275	2 275
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	22 846	22 846	22 028	20 287	21 192	19 028	26 661	29 648	29 587	29 587
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 143	22 143	21 097	21 307	17 066	17 811	30 623	36 519	67 861	67 861
Married-couple families (dollars).....	29 853	29 853	29 508	28 798	28 014	22 053	34 503	39 495	21 015	21 015
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 194	32 194	31 801	29 912	28 853	20 215	39 132	56 916	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	14 452	14 452	13 315	9 957	13 861	12 894	17 132	16 169	47 252	47 252
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 360	11 360	10 240	9 357	10 024	10 371	17 792	13 303	67 861	67 861
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families.....	3 432	3 432	2 970	394	886	112	421	259	126	126
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 243	2 243	1 941	285	540	90	278	149	72	72
With related children under 18 years.....	2 223	2 223	1 960	284	513	86	256	143	32	32
With related children under 5 years.....	844	844	779	107	209	48	88	45	—	—
Married-couple families.....	1 744	1 744	1 477	204	422	75	224	129	69	69
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 221	1 221	1 017	169	253	61	153	77	44	44
With related children under 18 years.....	1 023	1 023	885	149	189	65	127	65	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	363	363	330	29	80	37	37	19	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 405	1 405	1 245	138	379	37	162	92	40	40
Householder worked in 1989.....	864	864	790	87	256	29	104	55	11	11
With related children under 18 years.....	1 031	1 031	914	100	278	21	103	51	31	31
With related children under 5 years.....	387	387	341	41	112	11	39	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 766	1 766	1 506	140	542	97	207	122	56	56
Nonfamily householder.....	1 373	1 373	1 181	112	441	76	158	108	48	48
65 years and over.....	571	571	503	10	239	—	33	69	34	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	13 718	13 718	11 819	1 466	3 408	422	1 795	1 055	420	420
Persons under 18 years.....	4 408	4 408	3 879	504	954	134	580	298	72	72
Related children under 18 years.....	4 393	4 393	3 864	501	954	134	573	298	72	72
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 300	3 300	2 842	363	688	79	442	231	72	72
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 573	1 573	1 361	95	560	8	176	202	105	105
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	1 013	1 013	915	135	290	25	68	37	16	16
Percent below poverty level.....	29.5	29.5	30.8	34.3	32.7	22.3	16.2	14.3	12.7	12.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	402	402	342	62	145	11	20	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	783	783	727	100	229	25	54	26	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	368	368	341	60	112	11	19	13	—	—
Married-couple families.....	272	272	234	7	154	14	15	24	16	16
Householder worked in 1989.....	79	79	64	—	24	—	7	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	162	162	145	—	50	—	11	13	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	71	71	63	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	660	660	602	85	175	11	48	13	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	432	432	337	42	116	11	20	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	579	579	541	74	164	11	43	13	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	280	280	261	48	80	11	19	6	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	849	849	728	63	332	10	69	36	45	45
Nonfamily householder.....	649	649	572	53	280	—	36	5	—	—
65 years and over.....	362	362	314	10	154	—	15	30	34	34
Persons.....	4 408	4 408	3 956	490	1 307	70	346	213	77	77
Percent below poverty level.....	32.1	32.1	33.5	33.4	38.4	23.0	19.3	20.2	18.3	18.3
Persons under 18 years.....	1 726	1 726	1 607	167	467	23	158	82	—	—
Related children under 18 years.....	1 711	1 711	1 592	186	467	23	151	82	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 177	1 177	1 089	89	315	12	123	58	—	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	537	537	440	34	209	—	39	38	59	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	1 894	1 894	1 704	204	590	48	172	49	11	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	5 680	5 680	5 106	702	1 586	105	434	392	94	94

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County								Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	563	1 088	282	281	249	350	669	439	221	209
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	12	75	—	—	—	26	52	14	—	17
Professional specialty occupations.....	53	58	—	13	20	22	46	14	20	30
Technicians and related support occupations.....	11	25	8	12	10	—	22	13	14	14
Sales occupations.....	50	44	21	34	39	18	34	22	14	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	49	78	29	18	39	16	60	29	9	23
Private household occupations.....	—	24	6	10	—	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	28	12	—	3	—	—	12	—	1	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	91	246	20	60	58	83	92	93	36	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	46	77	34	30	26	34	112	19	26	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	99	220	74	60	47	76	137	109	63	73
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	21	36	7	21	10	25	13	48	11	—
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	103	187	83	20	—	50	82	62	20	16
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households.....	506	1 314	291	279	188	268	575	367	172	172
Less than \$5,000.....	121	353	45	86	14	61	56	35	25	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	63	256	48	43	35	30	72	85	27	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	20	174	74	19	43	17	118	69	15	32
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	107	244	51	60	36	54	86	60	37	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	120	240	40	41	35	40	112	41	40	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	60	111	27	16	15	79	45	33	11	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	15	52	6	14	10	7	47	39	17	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	15	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	17 813	11 277	13 009	12 188	17 639	21 000	19 471	14 628	18 333	11 667
Mean (dollars).....	19 750	16 770	17 073	16 746	19 939	23 880	23 473	23 816	21 722	21 714
Families.....	394	873	206	204	112	227	417	259	128	116
Median (dollars).....	17 240	16 208	12 378	20 476	16 250	23 558	21 250	18 487	20 417	23 611
Mean (dollars).....	6 738	6 488	6 137	5 414	8 323	7 248	7 707	8 303	6 563	10 336
Per capita income (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households.....	506	1 314	291	279	188	268	575	367	172	172
With earnings.....	395	840	207	191	174	222	445	253	126	102
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 208	19 132	18 716	18 729	20 319	26 588	25 308	27 508	24 144	29 518
With Social Security income.....	102	545	114	85	8	35	157	162	43	80
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 886	6 008	6 431	6 431	2 712	5 867	6 918	5 925	6 172	5 802
With public assistance income.....	72	225	51	67	8	61	80	71	54	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 888	2 562	3 390	2 882	2 160	2 283	1 686	3 110	1 652	2 275
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars).....	20 287	20 879	17 847	19 184	19 028	26 750	26 364	29 648	21 729	29 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 387	16 838	18 014	18 035	17 811	26 207	29 999	36 519	29 463	67 861
Married-couple families (dollars).....	28 798	28 798	28 798	28 798	28 798	38 441	34 378	42 899	32 899	20 170
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	29 912	28 673	27 103	26 003	20 215	38 160	38 420	56 916	40 331	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 957	13 861	12 653	14 075	12 894	10 532	17 132	16 169	7 665	47 252
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 357	10 024	9 952	10 734	10 371	7 425	17 792	13 303	6 363	67 861
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families.....	394	873	206	204	112	227	417	259	128	116
Householder worked in 1989.....	285	527	120	132	90	162	274	149	70	62
With related children under 18 years.....	284	507	137	132	92	184	192	143	83	32
With related children under 5 years.....	207	509	53	56	38	107	88	43	28	—
Married-couple families.....	204	409	131	87	75	122	218	129	67	59
Householder worked in 1989.....	169	240	66	56	61	106	149	77	50	34
With related children under 18 years.....	149	183	62	64	65	102	123	65	42	—
With related children under 5 years.....	29	80	26	8	37	57	37	19	6	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	138	379	75	111	37	94	162	92	49	40
Householder worked in 1989.....	87	254	54	70	29	45	104	55	15	11
With related children under 18 years.....	100	278	75	62	21	79	103	51	33	32
With related children under 5 years.....	66	112	27	12	11	50	39	11	17	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	140	542	106	94	97	54	207	122	55	56
Nonfamily householder.....	112	441	85	75	76	41	158	108	44	56
65 years and over.....	10	239	26	38	—	1	33	69	14	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 444	3 544	818	907	434	874	1 779	1 035	639	402
Persons under 18 years.....	504	949	255	341	134	394	573	298	211	72
Related children under 18 years.....	501	949	255	336	134	394	566	298	211	72
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	363	683	194	270	79	283	435	231	180	72
Persons 65 years and over.....	95	560	82	91	8	35	176	202	46	105
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families.....	135	290	89	77	25	69	68	37	39	16
Percent below poverty level.....	34.3	33.2	43.2	37.7	22.3	30.4	16.3	14.3	30.5	13.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	62	145	40	29	11	20	20	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	100	229	60	51	25	61	54	26	21	21
With related children under 5 years.....	6	112	25	20	3	12	3	19	10	—
Married-couple families.....	7	84	47	7	14	6	15	24	5	16
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	50	112	18	14	6	6	11	13	7	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	85	175	42	70	11	63	48	13	33	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	42	116	29	34	11	14	20	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	74	164	42	44	11	55	43	13	20	—
With related children under 5 years.....	48	78	14	3	11	36	19	6	10	—
Unrelated individuals.....	63	332	26	63	10	28	67	36	14	45
Nonfamily householder.....	49	280	49	49	20	36	55	38	35	45
65 years and over.....	10	154	13	—	—	15	10	30	8	34
Persons.....	490	1 307	345	293	70	304	346	213	168	77
Percent below poverty level.....	38.2	32.3	42.2	35.0	24.3	34.7	19.4	26.5	39.2	19.2
Persons under 18 years.....	189	467	131	106	23	187	248	82	47	47
Related children under 18 years.....	186	467	131	101	23	187	248	82	47	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	99	315	98	78	12	136	123	58	35	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	34	209	13	37	—	15	39	38	19	59
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	204	590	51	116	48	216	172	49	123	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	702	1 586	455	400	105	348	434	392	205	94

**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etawah County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons	489	489
Native	79	79
Foreign born	410	410
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households	32	32
Persons 5 years and over	473	473
Speak a language other than English	366	366
Do not speak English "very well"	262	262
In linguistically isolated households	90	90
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	317	317
Preprimary school	-	-
Public school	-	-
Elementary or high school	80	80
Public school	72	72
College	237	237
Public college	232	232
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over	204	204
Less than 9th grade	15	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	19	19
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22	22
Some college, no degree	58	58
Associate degree	29	29
Bachelor's degree	29	29
Graduate or professional degree	32	32
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.3	83.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.9	29.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	552	552
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over	473	473
Same house	122	122
Different house in United States	105	105
Continuity of this MSA/PMSA	37	37
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15	15
Different MSA/PMSA	53	53
Not in an MSA/PMSA	-	-
Abroad	246	246
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Persons 16 years and over	129	129
Car, truck, or van	129	129
Drove alone	127	127
Carpooled	2	2
Public transportation	-	-
Other means	-	-
Worked at home	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.7	11.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	117	117
Central city	87	87
Outside central city	30	30
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over	426	426
In labor force	129	129
Employed	129	129
Unemployed	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-
Females 16 years and over	196	196
Employed	53	53
Unemployed	-	-
With own children under 6 years	20	20
In labor force	5	5
With own children 6 to 17 years only	44	44
In labor force	30	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	94	94
Not enrolled in school	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	161	161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	145	145
50 to 52 weeks	98	98
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	426	426
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	-	-
In labor force	-	-
With a self-care limitation	7	7
With a work disability	14	14
In labor force	14	14
Prevented from working	-	-
No work disability	412	412
In labor force	115	115
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	-	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-



Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

**Census Tract or Block Numbering Area**

	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	129	129
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	37	37
Professional specialty occupations.....	8	8
Technicians and related support occupations.....	22	22
Sales occupations.....	2	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	—	—
Private household occupations.....	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	14	14
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	7	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	12	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	27	27
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	—	—
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households.....	117	117
Less than \$5,000.....	13	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	13	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	38	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	24	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	14	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	8	8
\$100,000 or more.....	21	21
Median (dollars).....	55 161	55 161
Mean (dollars).....	30	30
Median income (dollars).....	28 438	28 438
Per capita income (dollars).....	13 988	13 988
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households.....	117	117
With earnings.....	97	97
Mean earnings (dollars).....	60 059	60 059
With Social Security income.....	7	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 492	6 492
With public assistance income.....	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars).....	98 139	98 139
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	162 862	162 862
Married-couple families (dollars).....	130 773	130 773
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	162 862	162 862
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families.....	50	50
Householder worked in 1989.....	50	50
With related children under 18 years.....	27	27
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Married-couple families.....	34	34
Householder worked in 1989.....	34	34
With related children under 18 years.....	27	27
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	139	139
Nonfamily householder.....	67	67
65 years and over.....	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	390	390
Persons under 18 years.....	88	88
Related children under 18 years.....	88	88
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	72	72
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families.....	13	13
Percent below poverty level.....	26.0	26.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	13	13
With related children under 18 years.....	6	6
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Married-couple families.....	13	13
Householder worked in 1989.....	13	13
With related children under 18 years.....	6	6
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	60	60
Nonfamily householder.....	19	19
65 years and over.....	—	—
Persons.....	129	129
Percent below poverty level.....	33.1	33.1
Persons under 18 years.....	32	32
Related children under 18 years.....	32	32
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	16	16
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	92	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	175	175

**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA		Etowah County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County							
	Gadsden, AL MSA		Gadsden city		Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
All housing units.....	41 787	41 787	19 146		1 610	1 507	1 738	1 190	1 412	1 507	1 266	
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>												
1989 to March 1990.....	552	552	60		23	8	18	—	—	16	—	
1985 to 1988.....	2 797	2 797	483		90	14	15	10	27	145	13	
1980 to 1984.....	2 998	2 998	539		73	81	30	30	30	86	126	
1970 to 1979.....	8 729	8 729	2 036		371	140	144	50	149	289	263	
1960 to 1969.....	6 713	6 713	3 025		278	167	571	159	157	434	182	
1950 to 1959.....	7 814	7 814	4 856		474	637	604	347	316	365	322	
1940 to 1949.....	7 096	7 096	4 684		207	311	189	391	371	376	269	
1937 or earlier.....	5 088	5 088	3 463		94	230	116	203	357	49	331	
<b>BEDROOMS</b>												
No bedroom.....	213	213	193		—	9	—	6	—	—	—	
1 bedroom.....	2 513	2 513	1 682		170	139	—	74	67	13	147	
2 bedrooms.....	14 201	14 201	7 230		430	561	300	550	735	214	479	
3 bedrooms.....	19 982	19 982	8 029		891	588	1 146	488	509	760	477	
4 bedrooms.....	4 167	4 167	1 649		119	200	231	67	87	382	133	
5 or more bedrooms.....	711	711	363		—	10	61	5	14	138	30	
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>												
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	28	28	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	147	147	99		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>												
Complete kitchen facilities.....	41 519	41 519	19 034		1 601	1 507	1 738	1 175	1 401	1 507	1 266	
Source of water, public system or private company.....	40 382	40 132	19 097		1 597	1 507	1 721	1 190	1 412	1 496	1 266	
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	23 680	23 680	16 935		1 511	1 474	1 120	1 184	1 402	875	1 266	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	316	316	116		18	13	—	29	5	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	161	161	63		18	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	155	155	53		7	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Occupied housing units.....	38 675	38 675	17 512		1 524	1 381	1 685	1 072	1 272	1 456	1 160	
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>												
Utility gas.....	24 014	24 014	14 926		1 133	1 290	1 477	977	1 121	1 192	974	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5 272	5 272	197		23	25	52	—	11	18	—	
Electricity.....	7 570	7 570	2 213		342	57	125	84	105	21	179	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	230	230	37		—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
No fuel used.....	1 582	1 582	132		26	—	24	11	24	35	—	
None.....	3 805	3 805	2 433		198	400	49	165	141	—	80	
1.....	11 239	11 239	6 334		547	502	409	364	458	250	575	
2.....	14 123	14 123	5 710		506	310	743	334	400	710	343	
3 or more.....	9 508	9 508	3 035		273	169	484	209	273	496	162	
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	1.6		1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.5	
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>												
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 612	28 612	11 353		936	727	1 519	820	972	1 341	652	
1989 to March 1990.....	2 198	2 198	721		75	47	72	36	35	127	52	
1985 to 1988.....	5 487	5 487	1 742		148	66	206	119	126	364	168	
1980 to 1984.....	3 882	3 882	1 328		158	33	220	101	112	272	55	
1970 to 1979.....	7 121	7 121	2 354		215	169	331	165	226	192	93	
1969 or earlier.....	9 924	9 924	5 208		340	412	690	399	473	386	284	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10 063	10 063	6 159		588	464	654	292	300	412	508	
1989 to March 1990.....	4 196	4 196	2 613		234	180	61	137	118	43	197	
1985 to 1988.....	3 283	3 283	1 976		188	228	51	71	119	38	177	
1980 to 1984.....	1 161	1 161	759		102	91	24	7	19	28	68	
1970 to 1979.....	655	655	374		65	40	8	—	38	—	42	
1969 or earlier.....	768	768	437		31	115	22	37	6	6	24	
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>												
No telephone in unit.....	2 851	2 851	1 411		110	213	33	86	88	6	49	
Householder 65 years and over.....	11 039	11 039	6 005		398	464	605	407	430	381	478	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8 907	8 907	4 631		235	343	569	351	397	355	321	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	166	166	46		—	—	—	19	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit.....	293	293	149		16	21	3	6	16	—	—	
No vehicle available.....	2 365	2 365	1 336		86	179	43	118	93	—	63	
Complete plumbing facilities.....	38 419	38 419	17 434		1 506	1 368	1 685	1 053	1 272	1 456	1 160	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	37 692	37 692	17 113		1 492	1 313	1 660	1 034	1 256	1 456	1 156	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	727	727	321		14	55	25	19	16	—	4	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	256	256	78		18	13	—	19	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	240	240	78		18	13	—	19	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	16	16	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>												
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 483	31 483	31 047		27 617	20 984	36 327	23 263	20 693	73 830	37 689	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 012	17 012	15 746		11 739	10 448	28 161	14 445	16 802	27 973	22 941	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 487	7 487	4 018		404	619	124	264	337	49	46	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 833	3 833	1 642		66	193	115	175	231	38	46	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 634	3 634	2 376		338	426	9	89	106	11	112	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.								
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106
All housing units .....	1 607	623	1 667	898	2 390	1 432	3 120	1 800	3 079
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	32	7	98	24	94
1989 to 1988 .....	52	8	43	65	181	57	422	190	315
1980 to 1984 .....	102	18	45	104	125	150	422	104	333
1970 to 1979 .....	194	29	191	166	485	401	1 176	463	889
1960 to 1969 .....	173	32	254	127	439	318	424	431	431
1950 to 1959 .....	226	136	525	188	465	365	364	386	430
1940 to 1949 .....	598	372	423	201	468	133	104	195	322
1939 or earlier .....	252	28	186	47	195	101	110	91	265
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	29	—	6	7	16	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	187	35	86	95	129	34	216	48	99
2 bedrooms .....	758	258	588	300	885	489	918	561	875
3 bedrooms .....	556	145	843	121	1 121	767	1 592	955	1 545
4 bedrooms .....	65	42	120	72	213	119	343	217	530
5 or more bedrooms .....	12	7	24	9	26	23	51	19	29
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	67	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 607	623	1 651	893	2 355	1 422	3 100	1 800	3 062
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 607	623	1 616	898	2 358	1 112	3 097	1 715	2 999
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 567	616	1 484	876	2 248	83	1 946	801	1 200
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	18	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	14	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 448	586	1 536	789	2 137	1 333	2 939	1 700	2 901
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	1 084	538	1 291	608	1 657	526	1 683	1 128	893
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	8	14	19	32	110	426	1 053	139	758
Electricity .....	356	34	214	143	317	265	1 507	359	906
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. .....	473	107	611	236	751	573	1 361	740	1 040
All other fuels .....	—	—	12	8	53	113	69	50	312
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	113	134	110	50	254	116	126	105	184
1 .....	713	264	496	364	695	300	614	281	601
2 .....	473	107	611	236	751	573	1 361	740	1 040
3 or more .....	149	81	319	139	437	344	638	574	1 076
Vehicles per household .....	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	760	261	1 101	524	1 457	1 178	2 017	1 397	2 570
1989 to March 1990 .....	48	47	40	13	158	57	184	129	224
1989 to 1988 .....	198	34	163	86	264	202	595	265	472
1980 to 1984 .....	51	26	157	48	118	141	274	193	366
1970 to 1979 .....	129	42	244	88	425	324	559	421	686
1969 or earlier .....	439	112	497	289	492	454	407	389	822
Renter-occupied housing units .....	688	325	435	245	640	155	922	303	531
1989 to March 1990 .....	371	128	200	106	333	20	456	133	101
1985 to 1988 .....	194	104	126	85	163	73	325	102	153
1980 to 1984 .....	170	64	23	62	68	26	46	33	22
1970 to 1979 .....	17	64	23	—	27	28	80	5	7
1969 or earlier .....	38	15	27	12	74	8	15	30	48
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	120	42	113	46	237	115	112	40	119
Householder 65 years and over .....	484	233	470	316	507	386	565	395	855
Owner-occupied housing units .....	406	111	442	278	402	338	474	327	798
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	14	8	13	6	13	7	7
No vehicle available .....	57	83	82	37	158	95	89	90	166
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 434	586	1 536	789	2 131	1 322	2 939	1 700	2 894
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 421	581	1 495	752	2 080	1 304	2 893	1 683	2 807
1.01 or more persons per room .....	13	5	41	37	51	18	46	17	67
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	14	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room .....	14	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Median household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 024	22 999	27 839	25 113	28 982	26 544	37 839	33 849	29 920
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 871	10 643	19 244	19 196	15 941	15 086	25 415	17 843	23 335
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	171	204	280	133	426	243	393	274	413
Owner-occupied housing units .....	171	204	280	133	426	243	393	274	413
Renter-occupied housing units .....	77	188	128	53	228	48	223	97	77



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Etowah County--Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units.....	1 180	1 025	495	1 583	1 499	1 679	958	1 190	698	753
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	8	22	—	23	8	18	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	122	97	3	82	14	15	—	10	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	184	103	—	61	—	70	4	30	10	—
1970 to 1979.....	359	256	233	364	140	131	26	50	30	26
1960 to 1969.....	142	130	35	278	163	555	95	159	60	61
1950 to 1959.....	131	131	81	471	584	220	584	347	198	109
1940 to 1949.....	156	205	5	207	311	189	258	391	155	244
1939 or earlier.....	83	81	138	94	230	116	355	203	244	314
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	97	—	9	—	—	6	—	15
1 bedroom.....	21	29	297	170	139	—	58	74	116	45
2 bedrooms.....	372	358	69	423	557	291	529	550	307	370
3 bedrooms.....	657	540	21	871	588	1 111	319	488	229	247
4 bedrooms.....	103	76	—	119	196	224	47	67	40	69
5 or more bedrooms.....	27	22	11	—	10	53	5	5	6	7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 171	1 019	480	1 574	1 499	1 679	947	1 175	698	738
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 069	963	495	1 583	1 499	1 668	958	1 190	698	753
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	150	25	482	1 511	1 466	1 112	926	1 184	698	733
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	22	8	18	13	—	—	19	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	11	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 102	942	452	1 497	1 373	1 626	890	1 072	662	649
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	270	93	119	1 118	1 282	1 446	828	977	644	631
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	405	490	—	23	25	39	14	—	—	—
Electricity.....	355	179	316	336	57	110	45	84	11	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	58	154	17	20	9	24	3	11	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	42	36	170	198	400	49	150	165	238	134
1.....	209	202	219	540	502	390	235	364	213	279
2.....	483	287	63	492	306	738	382	334	139	189
3 or more.....	368	417	—	267	165	449	123	209	72	47
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.4	.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	932	821	26	909	719	1 475	689	820	290	387
1989 to March 1990.....	37	47	15	75	47	66	11	36	20	44
1985 to 1988.....	198	129	11	133	66	196	86	119	44	51
1980 to 1984.....	150	158	—	146	29	210	84	101	51	40
1970 to 1979.....	338	223	—	215	165	324	153	165	44	69
1969 or earlier.....	209	264	—	340	679	357	399	399	131	183
Renter-occupied housing units.....	170	121	426	588	654	151	201	252	372	282
1989 to March 1990.....	76	54	128	234	180	61	74	137	164	120
1985 to 1988.....	27	42	167	188	228	43	84	71	108	104
1980 to 1984.....	13	6	74	102	91	17	7	7	24	14
1970 to 1979.....	17	—	39	33	40	8	14	—	23	10
1969 or earlier.....	23	19	18	31	115	22	22	37	53	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	55	61	26	110	213	33	41	86	128	105
Householder 65 years and over.....	218	237	303	398	464	593	345	407	225	256
Owner-occupied housing units.....	184	226	—	235	343	557	308	351	138	208
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	19	—	6
No telephone in unit.....	—	12	—	16	21	7	13	6	—	5
No vehicle available.....	35	31	124	86	179	43	100	118	100	62
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 095	920	444	1 479	1 360	1 626	890	1 053	662	643
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 077	909	444	1 465	1 305	1 601	869	1 034	646	617
1.01 or more persons per room.....	18	11	—	14	55	25	21	19	16	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	22	8	18	13	—	—	19	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	22	8	18	13	—	—	19	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 774	30 485	26 032	27 290	20 756	36 643	20 045	23 263	17 339	17 018
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 394	17 485	10 226	11 739	10 448	27 805	19 322	14 445	6 985	12 211
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	137	136	159	619	116	179	172	264	347	211
Owner-occupied housing units.....	92	98	—	66	193	107	179	175	98	84
Renter-occupied housing units.....	45	38	159	338	426	9	53	89	249	127

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.											
Consensus Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
All housing units.....		1 404	848	1 123	1 266	1 607	505	899	1 570	862	107
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990.....		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....		27	45	105	13	52	8	—	29	65	6
1980 to 1984.....		30	17	40	23	102	18	9	38	104	—
1970 to 1979.....		149	11	170	126	194	29	157	167	166	—
1960 to 1969.....		157	147	354	182	173	32	110	254	127	21
1950 to 1959.....		316	66	321	322	236	130	82	509	182	16
1940 to 1949.....		213	79	291	598	260	410	500	410	171	56
1939 or earlier.....		357	366	43	331	252	28	172	173	47	—
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom.....		—	5	—	—	29	—	9	6	7	10
1 bedroom.....		67	82	6	147	187	27	56	86	95	30
2 bedrooms.....		727	252	146	479	758	319	524	555	279	49
3 bedrooms.....		509	419	551	477	556	110	258	808	406	18
4 bedrooms.....		87	46	294	133	65	42	52	91	66	—
5 or more bedrooms.....		14	44	126	30	12	7	—	24	9	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....		—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities.....		1 393	827	1 123	1 266	1 607	505	899	1 560	857	107
Source of water, public system or private company.....		1 404	848	1 118	1 266	1 607	505	899	1 537	862	107
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....		1 394	841	859	1 266	1 567	498	899	1 451	849	107
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....		5	12	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....		—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....		1 264	710	1 086	1 160	1 448	483	773	1 439	755	76
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas.....		1 113	646	956	974	1 084	435	746	1 228	574	36
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....		11	20	—	—	14	—	—	11	32	—
Electricity.....		105	31	124	179	356	34	21	195	143	40
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....		11	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	6	—
All other fuels.....		24	13	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
No fuel used.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None.....		141	140	—	80	113	87	195	100	50	12
1.....		458	310	194	575	713	214	256	471	339	45
2.....		392	191	501	343	473	101	199	579	227	12
3 or more.....		273	69	391	162	149	81	123	289	139	7
Vehicles per household.....		1.7	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units.....		944	386	991	652	740	255	431	1 027	490	—
1989 to March 1990.....		35	32	103	52	48	47	29	40	13	—
1985 to 1988.....		126	66	275	168	93	34	60	139	67	—
1980 to 1984.....		112	20	113	55	51	26	92	150	48	—
1970 to 1979.....		226	94	212	93	129	42	77	220	88	—
1969 or earlier.....		465	174	288	284	439	106	173	478	274	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....		300	324	95	508	688	228	342	412	245	76
1989 to March 1990.....		118	151	43	197	371	105	186	192	106	40
1985 to 1988.....		119	87	31	177	194	69	88	120	85	9
1980 to 1984.....		19	53	15	68	68	7	57	60	62	14
1970 to 1979.....		38	33	—	42	17	32	21	11	—	6
1969 or earlier.....		6	—	6	24	38	15	—	17	12	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit.....		88	112	6	49	120	28	102	106	46	6
Householder 65 years and over.....		422	210	282	478	484	180	218	429	282	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....		389	183	269	321	406	105	145	411	244	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....		16	19	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	—
No vehicle available.....		93	61	—	63	57	55	75	72	37	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....		1 264	710	1 086	1 160	1 434	483	773	1 439	755	76
1.00 or less persons per room.....		1 248	702	1 086	1 156	1 421	478	758	1 398	718	70
1.01 or more persons per room.....		16	8	—	4	13	5	15	41	37	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:											
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....		20 734	24 290	82 080	37 689	24 024	23 251	24 481	27 380	26 056	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....		16 802	17 480	30 020	22 941	21 871	12 437	10 045	19 344	19 196	20 110
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....		337	196	36	158	171	128	238	257	133	12
Owner-occupied housing units.....		231	62	25	46	94	16	47	139	80	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....		106	134	11	112	77	112	191	118	53	12

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	—	—	20	80	—	27	8	59	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	3	6	—	8	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	—	17	44	—	—	4	15	—
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	4	20	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	13	33	—	7	4	9	—
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	7	36	—	20	—	35	—
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	4	7	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	—	—	20	80	—	27	8	59	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	—	20	80	—	14	8	53	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	3	69	—	—	8	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	17	80	—	27	8	59	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	—	—	—	17	72	—	15	8	31	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Electricity.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	15	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
1.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	7	—	19	—
2.....	—	—	—	17	32	—	14	4	5	—
3 or more.....	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	4	35	—
Vehicles per household.....	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	—	2.2	2.5	2.4	—
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	17	65	—	27	8	44	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	—	10	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	7	31	—	—	4	7	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	12	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	17	80	—	27	8	59	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	17	80	—	27	8	59	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989.....	—	—	—	16 464	36 002	—	38 639	41 536	25 754	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	17 067	—	—	—	31 747	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	8	384	—	—	118	97	36	791	2 283	1 432
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	7
1985 to 1988.....	—	40	—	—	—	14	—	117	175	57
1980 to 1984.....	—	46	—	—	—	7	—	—	125	150
1970 to 1979.....	—	119	—	—	—	34	—	61	477	401
1960 to 1969.....	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	117	418	318
1950 to 1959.....	—	44	—	—	6	16	6	126	449	265
1940 to 1949.....	8	44	—	—	112	13	30	198	412	133
1939 or earlier.....	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	172	195	101
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom.....	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	85	99	34
2 bedrooms.....	8	68	—	—	75	33	21	333	836	489
3 bedrooms.....	—	209	—	—	35	35	9	294	1 103	767
4 bedrooms.....	—	88	—	—	—	29	6	57	213	119
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	22	26	23
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	8	384	—	—	118	91	36	777	2 248	1 422
Source of water, public system or private company.....	8	378	—	—	118	79	36	788	2 251	1 112
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	8	16	—	—	118	33	27	721	2 141	83
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	11
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	8	370	—	—	103	97	34	689	2 061	1 333
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	8	236	—	—	103	63	34	553	1 621	526
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	18	—	—	—	43	—	43	110	426
Electricity.....	—	87	—	—	19	75	—	277	265	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
All other fuels.....	—	29	—	—	—	7	—	18	53	113
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	—	—	—	—	47	10	—	86	242	116
1.....	—	56	—	—	50	25	25	267	650	300
2.....	8	209	—	—	6	32	9	204	739	573
3 or more.....	—	105	—	—	—	30	—	132	430	344
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.3	—	—	.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	350	—	—	6	74	34	450	1 457	1 178
1989 to March 1990.....	—	24	—	—	—	40	—	158	57	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	89	—	—	—	24	19	68	264	202
1980 to 1984.....	—	79	—	—	—	7	—	61	118	141
1970 to 1979.....	—	60	—	—	—	24	—	95	425	324
1969 or earlier.....	8	98	—	—	6	19	15	186	492	454
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	20	—	—	97	23	—	239	604	155
1989 to March 1990.....	—	7	—	—	23	7	—	98	293	20
1985 to 1988.....	—	13	—	—	35	6	—	88	154	73
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	69	26
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	20	21	28
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	67	8
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	82	231	115
Householder 65 years and over.....	8	99	—	—	53	41	34	275	501	386
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	86	—	—	6	31	34	189	402	338
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	6
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	55	158	95
Complete plumbing facilities.....	8	370	—	—	103	97	34	679	2 055	1 322
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	370	—	—	103	97	34	664	2 010	1 304
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	45	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	11
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	11
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 786	50 469	—	—	12 323	34 215	11 531	22 448	28 982	26 544
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	18 250	—	—	6 427	17 450	—	10 411	15 417	15 086
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	13	—	—	76	23	—	193	414	243
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	98	198	195
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	76	10	—	95	216	48



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.								
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units.....	3 120	1 913	1 800	3 059	1 100	1 025	530	3 110	1 741
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	98	27	24	94	8	22	—	128	47
1985 to 1988.....	422	196	190	312	116	97	41	303	226
1980 to 1984.....	422	227	196	333	184	103	47	385	211
1970 to 1979.....	1 176	942	463	889	359	256	147	873	476
1960 to 1969.....	424	338	345	414	98	115	58	284	188
1950 to 1959.....	412	360	430	364	96	111	131	341	184
1940 to 1949.....	104	41	195	322	156	205	56	299	84
1939 or earlier.....	110	30	91	265	83	81	56	193	229
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom.....	216	45	48	99	21	29	16	80	44
2 bedrooms.....	216	257	54	862	339	358	193	990	617
3 bedrooms.....	1 592	1 218	955	1 539	621	540	286	1 745	950
4 bedrooms.....	343	326	217	530	92	76	24	259	128
5 or more bedrooms.....	51	59	19	29	27	22	11	30	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 100	1 904	1 800	3 042	1 091	1 019	525	3 099	1 727
Source of water, public system or private company.....	3 097	1 901	1 715	2 979	989	963	270	2 837	1 439
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 946	1 411	801	1 117	81	164	25	164	292
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	18	—	7	9	22	4	89	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	7	11	4	31	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	52	7
Occupied housing units.....	2 939	1 831	1 700	2 884	1 022	942	484	2 948	1 624
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 683	1 129	1 128	876	198	93	87	618	78
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	153	130	139	758	405	490	265	1 141	976
Electricity.....	1 007	512	359	906	347	179	75	579	379
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1	2	20	32	14	26	—	—	16
All other fuels.....	69	60	50	312	58	154	57	289	175
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	126	52	105	184	31	36	57	187	93
1.....	814	281	281	601	192	202	90	544	460
2.....	1 361	749	740	1 023	451	287	200	1 289	690
3 or more.....	638	798	574	1 076	348	417	137	928	471
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 017	1 684	1 397	2 553	867	821	432	2 533	1 319
1989 to March 1990.....	184	119	129	224	29	47	43	300	117
1985 to 1988.....	593	415	265	993	198	129	101	558	333
1980 to 1984.....	274	285	193	366	150	158	86	408	202
1970 to 1979.....	559	651	421	679	307	223	82	578	328
1969 or earlier.....	407	214	389	822	183	264	120	689	339
Renter-occupied housing units.....	922	147	303	331	155	121	52	415	305
1989 to March 1990.....	456	53	133	101	70	54	11	176	88
1985 to 1988.....	425	102	153	235	103	42	10	114	102
1980 to 1984.....	36	18	33	22	31	6	10	46	57
1970 to 1979.....	80	—	5	7	8	—	14	24	42
1969 or earlier.....	15	11	30	48	23	19	7	55	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	112	7	40	119	49	61	42	254	307
Householder 65 years and over.....	565	309	395	848	202	237	105	577	387
Owner-occupied housing units.....	474	296	327	791	173	226	76	493	312
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	13	—	7	7	—	12	14	2	60
No vehicle available.....	89	34	90	166	24	31	40	151	58
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 939	1 813	1 700	2 877	1 015	920	480	2 865	1 614
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 993	1 781	1 683	2 790	997	909	476	2 800	1 566
1.01 or more persons per room.....	46	82	17	87	18	11	4	65	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	18	—	7	7	22	4	83	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	18	—	—	7	22	4	67	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	37 839	40 477	33 849	30 010	32 532	30 485	31 080	28 860	25 225
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	25 415	19 980	17 843	23 335	24 006	17 485	12 506	20 973	11 514
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	177	194	213	413	136	136	60	514	378
Owner-occupied housing units.....	170	144	177	336	92	98	50	397	222
Renter-occupied housing units.....	223	50	97	77	45	38	10	117	156

**Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Etowah County							
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>21 720</b>	<b>21 720</b>	<b>10 478</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>602</b>	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>											
With a mortgage	10 454	10 454	4 484	444	256	639	294	326	178	273	
Less than \$300	1 342	1 342	840	407	84	58	104	96	31	24	
\$300 to \$399	1 976	1 976	1 011	93	73	103	62	91	40	76	
\$400 to \$499	2 093	2 093	849	107	56	132	64	43	85	32	
\$500 to \$599	1 701	1 701	654	107	48	84	61	41	106	36	
\$600 to \$799	1 966	1 966	634	67	36	133	16	34	151	46	
\$800 to \$999	777	777	216	22	—	71	4	5	76	13	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	399	399	164	—	—	25	3	—	119	21	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	134	134	63	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	
\$2,000 or more	66	66	55	—	—	6	—	—	60	—	
Median (dollars)	490	490	437	419	411	500	378	352	702	482	
Net mortgage	11 244	11 244	5 992	358	427	762	440	530	299	329	
Less than \$100	1 372	1 372	736	51	35	33	78	71	—	25	
\$100 to \$199	7 130	7 130	3 888	237	244	505	259	397	232	222	
\$200 to \$299	2 300	2 300	1 104	65	68	182	85	67	232	74	
\$300 to \$399	330	330	179	5	29	42	—	—	36	—	
\$400 to \$499	94	94	73	—	6	—	11	—	10	8	
\$500 or more	40	40	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	158	158	153	152	159	171	139	137	210	161	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>											
Less than \$20,000	8 061	8 061	4 540	305	393	361	406	476	140	237	
Less than 20 percent	1 113	1 113	1 990	132	136	172	171	21	131	131	
20 to 24 percent	773	773	463	40	38	35	33	44	—	15	
25 to 29 percent	536	536	322	30	54	60	60	40	6	6	
30 to 34 percent	2 019	2 019	1 034	86	90	128	98	128	42	42	
35 percent or more	181	181	86	6	11	—	—	5	—	13	
Not computed	22.3	22.3	21.8	22.0	24.0	20.7	23.6	22.4	21.8	18.1	
Median	\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 819	2 819	180	184	408	246	138	257	132	
Less than 20 percent	4 096	4 096	2 150	214	137	298	101	191	159	79	
20 to 24 percent	698	698	295	8	55	23	41	34	25	25	
25 to 29 percent	484	484	174	44	30	11	4	33	14	7	
30 to 34 percent	253	253	109	15	25	—	—	—	10	10	
35 percent or more	251	251	91	8	10	—	3	6	20	18	
Not computed	13.4	13.4	12.3	13.8	14.3	12.1	12.5	11.4	14.2	12.1	
Median	\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 071	4 071	1 618	146	59	330	113	88	263	
Less than 20 percent	3 365	3 365	1 390	116	59	252	103	88	205	106	
20 to 24 percent	419	419	120	7	—	55	6	—	23	5	
25 to 29 percent	193	193	68	23	15	4	4	—	7	7	
30 to 34 percent	34	34	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	60	60	32	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	
Not computed	11.9	11.9	10.4	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.2	10.3	11.4	11.4	
Median	\$50,000 or more	3 806	3 806	1 501	47	51	301	77	51	568	
Less than 20 percent	3 552	3 552	1 440	47	51	286	77	46	521	108	
20 to 24 percent	146	146	28	—	—	—	—	5	21	—	
25 to 29 percent	61	61	21	—	—	6	—	—	8	7	
30 to 34 percent	14	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
35 percent or more	11	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Not computed	22	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.0	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	<b>9 745</b>	<b>9 745</b>	<b>6 149</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>508</b>	
Specified renter-occupied housing units											
Less than \$100	585	585	485	39	163	—	—	6	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	1 772	1 772	1 214	190	210	8	70	6	—	18	
\$200 to \$299	2 573	2 573	1 611	114	116	30	65	129	7	125	
\$300 to \$399	2 461	2 461	1 483	99	41	29	55	20	187	187	
\$400 to \$499	1 049	1 049	601	41	22	42	38	34	25	145	
\$500 to \$599	224	224	166	9	18	12	7	10	27	22	
\$600 to \$749	94	94	51	16	11	—	—	5	6	—	
\$750 to \$999	18	18	8	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	
\$1,000 or more	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	960	960	511	72	31	22	53	5	20	11	
Median (dollars)	282	282	272	260	166	385	258	288	422	358	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>											
Less than \$10,000	3 920	3 920	2 650	370	430	26	72	116	11	128	
Less than 20 percent	305	305	193	5	39	—	—	6	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	236	236	191	28	60	8	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	362	362	283	29	55	—	10	11	—	9	
30 to 34 percent	289	289	233	44	45	—	34	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	2 055	2 055	1 311	179	165	—	29	6	112	112	
Not computed	673	673	439	85	66	9	28	21	5	—	
Median	42.6	42.6	40.5	40.5	33.1	40.6	50.0	46.2	50.0	50.0	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 717	2 717	1 732	142	30	41	127	64	34	145	
Less than 20 percent	751	751	541	21	82	—	50	34	—	14	
20 to 24 percent	445	445	259	30	14	—	19	—	37	35	
25 to 29 percent	551	551	311	19	3	7	13	5	39	39	
30 to 34 percent	297	297	152	15	208	7	—	23	8	13	
35 percent or more	449	449	261	5	31	—	6	12	6	—	
Not computed	224	224	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	25.5	25.5	24.0	24.8	19.0	25.0	39.3	28.6	27.9	27.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 074	2 074	1 193	97	40	15	40	76	25	139	
Less than 20 percent	1 473	1 473	867	67	27	33	33	54	—	94	
20 to 24 percent	322	322	222	22	4	12	—	—	8	33	
25 to 29 percent	70	70	38	12	—	—	7	13	—	12	
30 to 34 percent	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
35 percent or more	12	12	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	185	185	50	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Median	15.8	15.8	16.3	17.1	10.5	15.6	17.0	16.4	23.8	16.8	
\$35,000 or more	1 034	1 034	593	31	51	54	13	22	39	96	
Less than 20 percent	956	956	548	31	41	54	13	—	32	96	
20 to 24 percent	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	65	65	45	—	10	—	—	22	7	—	
Median	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.0	13.1	15.4	—	13.3	10.9	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etawah County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.02	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	728	253	1 021	471	1 187	611	1 597	1 061	1 712
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	245	123	497	136	565	265	1 004	582	724
Less than \$300 .....	77	13	82	11	102	22	52	26	65
\$300 to \$399 .....	107	58	107	22	146	53	80	61	136
\$400 to \$499 .....	60	24	63	41	89	70	184	150	136
\$500 to \$599 .....	31	—	123	37	124	54	131	159	138
\$600 to \$799 .....	7	28	97	18	104	50	273	121	103
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—	19	7	—	14	147	38	97
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	6	—	—	2	89	17	29
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	10	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	371	382	495	443	438	474	647	525	518
Net mortgage .....	483	130	524	335	622	346	593	479	988
Less than \$100 .....	91	6	41	30	54	33	33	49	147
\$100 to \$199 .....	293	124	320	252	367	223	393	271	545
\$200 to \$299 .....	15	—	151	33	127	50	167	138	261
\$300 to \$399 .....	15	—	12	6	39	1	—	15	35
\$400 to \$499 .....	4	—	—	10	9	2	—	6	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	139	149	170	147	161	135	172	174	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 .....	361	131	388	264	455	260	417	290	515
Less than 20 percent .....	176	67	116	132	200	151	126	112	244
20 to 24 percent .....	53	5	65	64	71	21	39	33	76
25 to 29 percent .....	44	28	34	27	47	24	54	12	60
30 to 34 percent .....	13	9	45	8	29	5	12	44	15
35 percent or more .....	67	22	115	33	108	53	143	76	120
Not computed .....	8	—	13	—	—	5	43	13	—
Median .....	20.0	19.8	26.0	20.0	21.9	16.2	27.0	24.0	20.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	188	64	214	87	279	96	263	180	337
Less than 20 percent .....	9	13	16	—	24	26	66	37	43
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	39	8	6	11	32	25	29
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	13	—	22	—	17	10	17
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	17	7	6	17	25	15	17
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	13.0	13.9	10.0	12.1	13.4	16.3	15.8	12.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	98	25	196	45	223	143	300	275	423
Less than 20 percent .....	98	25	182	45	212	130	184	213	337
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	14	—	11	11	84	27	50
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	15	25
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	15.2	10.0	10.0	12.5	13.4	17.6	13.8	10.0
\$50,000 or more .....	68	20	138	60	172	58	257	173	331
Less than 20 percent .....	68	20	135	60	172	58	257	173	331
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	60	213	324
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.9	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	688	325	435	265	673	139	895	245	291
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 .....	—	85	10	—	72	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	16	100	24	28	111	31	81	24	26
\$200 to \$299 .....	224	69	124	46	193	49	174	62	78
\$300 to \$399 .....	281	56	133	153	184	19	340	74	89
\$400 to \$499 .....	90	10	72	18	60	4	204	57	27
\$500 to \$599 .....	12	5	18	—	10	—	24	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	59	—	54	20	43	54	53	28	71
Median (dollars) .....	318	157	332	329	273	268	356	341	307
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 .....	111	213	113	67	222	57	197	96	100
Less than 20 percent .....	—	53	—	4	51	—	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	22	—	4	22	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	24	—	—	19	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	12	50	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
35 percent or more .....	66	64	85	51	115	22	134	73	61
Not computed .....	33	—	28	8	15	35	19	9	39
Median .....	30.7	30.7	50.0	50.0	37.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	273	71	123	92	220	40	223	50	83
Less than 20 percent .....	67	9	30	9	69	2	29	17	10
20 to 24 percent .....	49	23	20	9	21	12	23	8	6
25 to 29 percent .....	53	23	21	34	97	6	76	7	9
30 to 34 percent .....	41	5	7	—	11	15	8	15	—
35 percent or more .....	54	11	30	13	18	7	15	16	7
Not computed .....	9	—	15	8	22	9	5	25	—
Median .....	26.5	25.8	26.0	28.5	25.5	26.3	28.8	26.4	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	205	36	139	69	193	32	265	73	51
Less than 20 percent .....	129	36	110	47	138	22	179	31	51
20 to 24 percent .....	40	—	24	15	19	—	43	23	—
25 to 29 percent .....	6	—	—	—	10	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	30	—	5	7	6	10	29	19	—
Median .....	16.4	13.1	16.4	17.2	16.9	18.9	16.4	18.9	12.9
\$35,000 or more .....	99	5	54	37	38	10	210	26	50
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	12.5	11.2	10.4	11.1	10.0	11.4	14.4	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County—Con.		Gadsden city, Etowah County							
	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	496	381	11	794	675	1 364	689	734	272	368
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	247	184	11	436	248	626	156	294	108	150
Less than \$300.....	—	35	—	107	45	84	40	104	34	27
\$300 to \$399.....	55	25	—	93	69	100	66	62	33	54
\$400 to \$499.....	60	60	—	107	56	123	31	64	21	14
\$500 to \$599.....	17	10	—	48	46	84	19	41	10	9
\$600 to \$799.....	88	27	—	67	32	133	—	16	10	37
\$800 to \$999.....	27	14	11	14	71	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars).....	535	431	975	416	411	505	347	378	336	389
Not mortgaged.....	249	197	—	358	427	738	533	440	164	218
Less than \$100.....	11	18	—	31	75	33	115	78	47	22
\$100 to \$199.....	163	138	—	247	244	488	358	259	97	175
\$200 to \$299.....	63	35	—	65	68	175	49	85	13	14
\$300 to \$399.....	12	6	—	5	29	42	7	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars).....	175	156	—	152	159	171	134	139	124	144
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	140	124	—	305	393	355	405	406	170	256
Less than 20 percent.....	58	57	—	132	136	166	210	171	77	108
20 to 24 percent.....	13	13	—	44	68	64	30	44	22	34
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	40	38	35	51	33	10	23
30 to 34 percent.....	6	13	—	30	54	—	17	60	8	18
35 percent or more.....	41	35	—	53	86	90	78	98	49	73
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	11	19	—	4	—	—
Median.....	24.6	21.9	—	22.0	24.0	20.9	19.0	23.6	21.4	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	153	113	—	296	176	393	173	133	73	144
Less than \$20,000.....	87	92	—	214	137	293	152	101	62	59
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	—	23	4	16	23	7	9	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	14	—	44	—	23	5	11	4	6
30 to 34 percent.....	16	—	—	15	25	25	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	18	7	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.1	11.6	—	13.4	14.2	11.9	10.6	12.5	10.6	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	121	85	11	146	59	315	60	113	15	28
Less than 20 percent.....	72	72	—	116	59	237	60	103	15	25
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	55	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	11	23	—	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.3	10.0	27.5	10.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	82	59	47	47	301	51	77	14	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	79	46	—	47	286	51	77	14	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.2	14.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	140	90	426	588	654	151	201	252	372	262
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	34	39	163	—	—	—	85	—
\$100 to \$199.....	15	23	204	190	210	8	17	70	152	65
\$200 to \$299.....	62	34	151	114	116	23	89	65	60	92
\$300 to \$399.....	23	13	26	99	88	33	36	29	57	85
\$400 to \$499.....	14	6	41	22	42	22	28	—	6	—
\$500 to \$599.....	8	—	9	18	12	—	7	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	16	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	24	6	72	31	22	28	53	18	14	—
Median (dollars).....	259	260	194	260	166	402	281	258	154	253
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	19	43	274	370	430	26	53	72	272	122
Less than 20 percent.....	—	11	34	5	39	—	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	23	28	60	8	—	—	—	30	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	29	65	55	—	10	55	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	13	44	45	—	—	16	10	—
35 percent or more.....	—	26	123	179	165	9	25	34	122	94
Not computed.....	12	16	8	16	8	9	28	38	40	8
Median.....	27.5	50.4	32.7	40.5	33.1	40.6	38.9	50.4	42.2	50.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	52	19	101	90	142	41	68	127	87	95
Less than 20 percent.....	—	76	21	82	20	—	28	50	37	34
20 to 24 percent.....	—	15	30	14	14	9	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	5	19	3	7	16	13	12	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	15	12	7	—	—	19	22	—
35 percent or more.....	8	12	5	31	—	15	—	6	14	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	39	5	—
Median.....	23.1	37.1	17.8	24.0	19.0	25.0	23.3	19.3	26.7	27.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	30	14	45	97	31	38	50	40	13	39
Less than 20 percent.....	33	14	46	67	27	42	42	33	13	36
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	22	4	12	8	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.6	15.0	14.7	17.1	10.5	17.1	14.4	17.0	14.6	12.6
\$35,000 or more.....	9	14	6	31	51	46	30	13	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	6	31	41	46	30	13	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	13.3	10.0	15.4	—	12.5



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	853	339	927	602	728	247	412	960	443	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	326	134	527	273	245	123	201	468	136	—
Less than \$300	96	31	31	34	77	13	24	82	11	—
\$300 to \$399	91	7	27	76	70	58	82	101	22	—
\$400 to \$499	43	47	60	42	60	24	51	41	41	—
\$500 to \$599	57	31	59	36	31	—	23	123	37	—
\$600 to \$799	34	15	81	46	7	28	21	83	18	—
\$800 to \$999	5	71	13	13	—	—	—	16	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	104	21	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	3	45	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	352	453	811	482	371	382	392	489	443	—
Not mortgaged	527	205	400	329	483	124	211	492	307	—
Less than \$100	63	49	—	25	91	6	32	34	15	—
\$100 to \$199	123	182	222	293	118	301	135	301	243	—
\$200 to \$299	67	23	172	74	80	—	17	145	33	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	36	—	15	—	13	12	6	—
\$400 to \$499	—	6	10	8	4	—	14	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	138	145	212	161	139	147	156	172	149	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	468	149	119	237	361	125	179	369	236	—
Less than 20 percent	203	62	58	131	176	61	72	116	104	—
20 to 24 percent	51	24	20	26	53	5	37	59	34	—
25 to 29 percent	40	12	—	15	4	28	29	34	27	—
30 to 34 percent	40	—	6	6	13	9	8	45	8	—
35 percent or more	125	38	35	46	67	22	33	108	33	—
Not computed	13	5	—	13	8	—	7	—	—	—
Median	22.8	21.3	20.4	18.1	20.0	21.5	22.4	25.9	21.1	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	246	101	168	132	201	77	156	286	102	—
Less than 20 percent	191	77	118	79	188	64	118	201	87	—
20 to 24 percent	41	14	14	9	13	16	23	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	13	13	—	4	—	39	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	6	11	10	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	3	12	18	—	—	17	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	12.3	13.6	12.1	10.0	13.0	13.7	14.6	10.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	88	58	181	118	98	25	190	55	45	—
Less than 20 percent	48	43	128	103	98	23	55	176	45	—
20 to 24 percent	—	15	18	5	—	—	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.5	10.0	11.4	10.0	15.2	13.2	10.0	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	51	31	459	115	68	20	22	115	60	—
Less than 20 percent	46	31	425	108	68	20	22	115	60	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	296	324	89	508	688	228	342	412	265	76
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6	49	—	—	—	43	33	10	—	23
\$100 to \$199	6	43	—	18	16	67	83	24	28	13
\$200 to \$299	129	83	—	125	224	53	106	118	46	8
\$300 to \$399	55	75	20	187	281	54	126	153	23	9
\$400 to \$499	34	26	25	145	90	10	72	18	—	—
\$500 to \$599	10	16	27	22	12	5	18	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	5	7	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	51	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	51	25	7	11	59	—	56	44	20	—
Median (dollars)	288	279	480	358	318	206	215	331	329	281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	116	124	11	128	111	129	219	103	67	23
Less than 20 percent	6	40	—	—	—	22	18	—	4	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	18	—	7	—	6	27	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	9	12	41	31	—	—	—
35 percent or more	78	45	6	112	33	39	78	85	51	—
Not computed	21	9	5	6	66	39	65	18	8	—
Median	46.2	29.9	50.0+	50.0+	46.5	31.9	40.5	50.0+	50.0+	15.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	82	84	27	145	273	58	61	123	92	6
Less than 20 percent	34	—	—	14	97	9	30	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	10	6	35	49	10	19	20	9	—
25 to 29 percent	5	14	7	39	53	23	7	21	34	—
30 to 34 percent	12	8	8	41	13	5	8	19	—	—
35 percent or more	23	8	6	33	54	11	16	30	13	—
Not computed	8	—	—	11	26.5	—	11	15	8	—
Median	28.0	19.3	30.3	27.3	27.7	29.3	26.0	28.5	12.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	76	77	12	139	205	36	79	126	69	47
Less than 20 percent	54	33	—	94	129	36	44	104	47	38
20 to 24 percent	5	36	8	33	40	—	5	17	15	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	4	—	30	—	—	6	7	—
Median	16.4	20.2	23.8	16.8	16.4	13.1	17.0	16.4	17.2	15.7
\$35,000 or more	22	39	32	96	99	5	13	60	37	—
Less than 20 percent	—	39	39	96	99	5	13	54	37	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	—	10.0	13.3	10.9	10.0	12.5	10.0	11.2	10.4	—

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County—Con.						Remainder of Etowah County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	—	—	—	17	43	—	8	8	36	—
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mortgage	—	—	—	10	14	—	8	8	12	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	9	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	425	444	—	925	475	421	—
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	7	29	—	—	—	24	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	17	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	125	230	—	—	—	177	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	17.5	—	—	—	—	12.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	10	17	—	8	4	15	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	4	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	22.5	10.0	—	45.0	22.5	24.2	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	15	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	—
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	352	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	27.5	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	12.5	—	—	—	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	8	301	—	—	6	61	28	376	1 187	611
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	—	191	—	—	29	—	—	161	565	265
Less than \$300.....	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	28	102	22
\$300 to \$399.....	—	25	—	—	6	—	—	26	146	53
\$400 to \$499.....	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	74	89	70
\$500 to \$599.....	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	16	124	54
\$600 to \$799.....	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	11	104	50
\$800 to \$999.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	625	—	—	671	—	—	444	438	474
\$2,000 or more.....	8	110	—	—	32	28	215	622	346	—
Median (dollars).....	8	110	—	—	7	19	10	80	70	—
Not mortgaged.....	—	50	—	—	19	9	181	367	223	—
Less than \$100.....	—	60	—	—	6	—	20	127	50	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	9	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	100	206	—	—	175	135	100	157	161	135
Median (dollars).....	100	206	—	—	175	135	100	157	161	135
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	8	21	—	—	6	19	28	200	455	260
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	21	28	106	200	151
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	21	71	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	47	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	29	6
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	108	53	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	23.8	—	—	17.5	40.7	13.7	19.3	21.9	16.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	89	—	—	13	—	—	81	337	150
Less than 20 percent.....	—	41	—	—	18	—	—	60	279	96
20 to 24 percent.....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	15	24	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.9	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	15.1	12.1	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	82	—	—	6	—	—	69	223	143
Less than 20 percent.....	—	77	—	—	6	—	—	62	212	130
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	—	—	—	—	12.5	—	11.7	12.5	13.4
\$50,000 or more.....	—	109	—	—	23	—	—	26	172	58
Less than 20 percent.....	—	96	—	—	20	—	—	22	172	58
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	—	—	—	—	14.6	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	—	20	—	—	97	23	—	239	597	139
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	49	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	38	98	13
\$200 to \$299.....	—	7	—	—	16	6	—	185	49	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	48	161	19
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	51	4
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	13	—	—	—	10	—	27	43	54
No cash rent.....	—	288	—	—	109	377	—	292	273	268
Median (dollars).....	—	288	—	—	109	377	—	292	273	268
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	84	10	—	121	199	57
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	4	34	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	19	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	88	115	22
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	23	15	35
Median.....	7	—	—	—	27.8	—	—	50.0	40.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	7	—	—	13	—	—	62	40	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	63	2
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	—	13	—	—	9	21	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	9
Median.....	22.5	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	30.9	25.7	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	53	146	32
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	35	120	22
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	10
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	20.4	—	16.1	16.0	13.9
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	38	10
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	11.1	10.0	—

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Etowah County—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>591</b>	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	1 004	988	582	714	233	184	66	684	274	
Less than \$300	52	69	65	65	25	35	4	70	29	
\$300 to \$399	80	161	61	136	55	25	10	93	91	
\$400 to \$499	184	199	150	126	52	60	21	124	95	
\$500 to \$599	131	136	101	158	17	10	17	147	17	
\$600 to \$799	273	255	121	103	82	27	22	151	45	
\$800 to \$999	167	92	38	97	27	14	2	85	9	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	89	63	17	29	—	—	—	12	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	13	10	—	—	13	—	2	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	647	556	525	521	540	431	495	525	425	
Not mortgaged	993	331	479	981	220	197	115	450	317	
Less than \$100	33	6	49	147	11	18	21	86	71	
\$100 to \$199	393	172	271	538	158	138	88	430	182	
\$200 to \$299	167	119	138	261	39	35	6	102	59	
\$300 to \$399	—	21	15	35	12	6	—	19	1	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	
\$500 or more	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Median (dollars)	172	193	174	162	169	156	131	157	156	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	417	248	290	508	140	124	57	440	294	
Less than 20 percent	126	60	217	227	58	112	43	140	111	
20 to 24 percent	39	36	33	76	13	13	4	80	41	
25 to 29 percent	54	8	6	40	22	6	4	45	23	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	15	6	4	3	19	3	
35 percent or more	143	109	76	120	4	35	3	147	76	
Not computed	43	8	13	—	—	—	—	24	11	
Median	27.0	33.0	24.0	21.1	24.6	21.9	16.0	24.7	23.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	423	283	423	433	136	113	56	401	151	
Less than 20 percent	263	156	180	337	78	92	35	220	91	
20 to 24 percent	66	35	37	33	12	—	—	92	30	
25 to 29 percent	29	48	28	29	52	14	6	69	14	
30 to 34 percent	17	21	10	17	16	17	15	13	7	
35 percent or more	25	23	15	17	18	7	—	7	9	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	16.3	17.9	15.8	11.9	17.2	11.6	10.6	17.4	14.1	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300	334	275	423	108	85	38	264	88	
Less than 20 percent	184	230	213	337	108	72	38	211	80	
20 to 24 percent	372	69	69	64	—	—	—	38	6	
25 to 29 percent	23	23	15	25	—	13	—	13	2	
30 to 34 percent	9	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	17.6	15.4	13.8	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.0	11.8	10.0	
\$50,000 or more	457	454	226	331	69	59	30	229	58	
Less than 20 percent	372	264	406	406	66	46	30	227	56	
20 to 24 percent	60	32	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	15	5	7	—	—	13	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	14.9	10.9	10.0	10.0	11.5	14.0	10.0	10.4	10.0	
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>277</b>	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
\$100 to \$199	—	11	24	26	15	23	20	57	119	
\$200 to \$299	174	23	62	78	53	34	85	77	77	
\$300 to \$399	340	60	74	89	17	13	2	113	21	
\$400 to \$499	204	17	57	27	—	14	2	32	3	
\$500 to \$599	24	9	—	24	8	—	—	7	—	
\$600 to \$749	19	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	53	—	28	71	24	6	—	72	48	
Median (dollars)	356	362	341	307	255	260	201	302	189	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	197	39	96	100	19	43	20	101	184	
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	8	
20 to 24 percent	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	17	
30 to 34 percent	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	
35 percent or more	134	39	73	61	—	26	8	68	85	
Not computed	19	—	9	39	27	6	—	39	39	
Median	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	27.5	50.0	19.2	39.0	38.1	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	223	46	50	83	41	19	15	147	44	
Less than 20 percent	29	—	17	10	15	8	8	32	32	
20 to 24 percent	10	11	8	18	11	—	—	4	4	
25 to 29 percent	76	17	7	9	—	—	—	24	5	
30 to 34 percent	15	9	8	15	—	—	—	15	5	
35 percent or more	75	9	12	16	8	12	—	21	3	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	28.8	28.5	26.4	30.7	21.5	37.1	19.6	24.5	15.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	265	24	73	51	56	14	6	88	40	
Less than 20 percent	161	27	31	51	29	8	6	68	30	
20 to 24 percent	43	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	29	—	19	—	—	—	—	20	8	
Median	16.1	22.5	18.8	12.9	12.9	15.0	16.3	12.9	14.7	
\$35,000 or more	210	27	26	57	9	14	—	30	9	
Less than 20 percent	210	19	26	50	9	14	—	21	7	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	11.4	11.9	14.4	10.0	12.5	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	



Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County				
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102
Occupied housing units .....	33 575	33 575	13 185	1 041	1 276	894	410	1 970
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	478	478	42	17	—	—	—	32
1919 to 1988 .....	2 321	2 321	323	53	45	23	—	156
1980 to 1984 .....	2 714	2 714	371	44	56	13	—	112
1970 to 1979 .....	7 499	7 499	1 388	235	135	114	75	444
1960 to 1969 .....	5 562	5 562	2 255	170	147	145	61	365
1950 to 1959 .....	5 832	5 832	3 188	309	167	326	167	353
1940 to 1949 .....	5 235	5 235	3 112	142	492	187	105	358
1939 or earlier .....	3 934	3 934	2 496	71	234	86	7	150
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	160	160	145	—	26	6	—	6
1 bedroom .....	1 647	1 647	1 014	111	92	15	35	75
2 bedrooms .....	10 851	10 851	4 965	305	619	352	186	694
3 bedrooms .....	16 819	16 819	5 648	546	470	428	161	982
4 bedrooms .....	3 517	3 517	1 148	79	57	85	28	185
5 or more bedrooms .....	581	581	265	—	12	8	—	26
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	33 426	33 426	13 132	1 041	1 276	878	405	1 955
Source of water, public system or private company .....	32 080	32 080	13 148	1 028	1 276	855	410	1 938
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	16 796	16 796	11 36	961	1 240	750	394	1 828
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	215	215	39	—	14	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	137	137	39	—	14	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	19 929	19 929	11 286	805	1 030	765	296	1 516
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	5 015	5 015	114	9	8	8	7	516
Electricity .....	6 901	6 901	1 672	210	238	114	101	302
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. .....	221	221	31	—	—	—	6	—
All other fuels .....	1 509	1 509	82	17	—	7	—	42
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	2 679	2 679	1 422	115	94	42	—	206
1 .....	9 508	9 508	4 793	348	612	288	198	650
2 .....	12 744	12 744	4 572	360	446	387	159	724
3 or more .....	8 644	8 644	2 398	218	124	177	53	300
Vehicles per household .....	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	25 824	25 824	9 067	688	746	676	252	1 381
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 980	1 980	588	60	48	24	—	147
1985 to 1988 .....	5 074	5 074	1 393	84	87	96	59	264
1980 to 1984 .....	3 550	3 550	1 087	128	51	84	28	111
1970 to 1979 .....	6 454	6 454	1 781	108	121	158	35	425
1969 or earlier .....	8 766	8 766	4 218	308	439	314	124	434
Renter-occupied housing units .....	7 751	7 751	4 118	353	530	218	158	589
1989 to March 1990 .....	3 258	3 258	1 776	128	283	97	63	316
1985 to 1988 .....	2 578	2 578	1 348	120	136	76	40	146
1980 to 1984 .....	819	819	453	53	56	20	35	64
1970 to 1979 .....	538	538	280	21	17	11	—	21
1969 or earlier .....	558	558	261	31	38	14	—	42
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	2 108	2 108	785	55	96	—	21	224
Householder 65 years and over .....	9 792	9 792	4 925	353	479	320	134	454
Owner-occupied housing units .....	7 922	7 922	3 784	211	406	292	113	372
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	143	143	25	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit .....	218	218	—	16	—	14	—	13
No vehicle available .....	1 927	1 927	961	78	57	37	—	123
Complete plumbing facilities .....	33 360	33 360	13 146	1 041	1 262	894	410	1 964
1.00 or less persons per room .....	32 812	32 812	12 998	1 034	1 256	882	396	1 913
1.01 or more persons per room .....	548	548	146	7	6	12	14	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	215	215	39	—	14	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room .....	199	199	39	—	14	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room .....	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	32 093	32 093	32 439	28 352	23 542	28 080	25 328	28 885
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 388	18 388	17 511	11 182	23 610	20 439	20 326	16 106
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	5 627	5 627	2 387	212	161	136	48	373
Owner-occupied housing units .....	3 255	3 255	1 137	38	94	18	18	175
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 372	2 372	1 250	174	67	55	30	198

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County							Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 014</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1 903</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b> .....									
1989 to March 1990 .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
1985 to 1988 .....	45	—	14	45	—	9	25	50	150
1980 to 1984 .....	32	—	—	56	—	6	—	—	112
1970 to 1979 .....	228	16	40	135	6	83	75	25	436
1960 to 1969 .....	170	17	17	147	51	145	61	61	353
1950 to 1959 .....	309	38	21	167	42	310	69	73	347
1940 to 1949 .....	142	123	104	492	261	174	77	137	323
1939 or earlier .....	71	173	224	234	115	73	7	109	150
<b>BEDROOMS</b> .....									
No bedroom .....	—	9	—	26	9	6	—	—	6
1 bedroom .....	111	20	41	92	15	15	35	54	55
2 bedrooms .....	298	191	100	619	295	319	167	177	667
3 bedrooms .....	526	128	215	470	129	393	152	199	964
4 bedrooms .....	79	19	21	57	27	59	22	57	185
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	20	12	—	8	—	7	26
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 014	359	394	1 276	475	790	371	454	1 888
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 014	367	403	1 276	475	779	376	455	1 871
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	961	367	403	1 240	475	720	369	404	1 761
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	6	—	14	—	6	—	8	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	7	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b> .....									
Utility gas .....	790	355	379	1 030	459	705	262	356	1 480
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	9	—	7	8	—	—	7	29	110
Electricity .....	204	12	17	238	16	95	101	57	271
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	42
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b> .....									
None .....	115	59	44	94	106	32	—	43	194
1 .....	341	199	194	612	205	263	173	206	614
2 .....	346	90	132	446	111	355	150	127	712
3 or more .....	212	19	33	124	53	150	53	79	383
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b> .....									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>661</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1 381</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	60	38	20	48	6	24	6	7	147
1985 to 1988 .....	69	18	39	87	23	75	40	44	264
1980 to 1984 .....	116	20	11	51	46	77	28	46	111
1970 to 1979 .....	108	25	57	121	45	134	35	54	425
1969 or earlier .....	308	124	101	439	167	295	109	140	434
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>353</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>522</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	128	51	66	283	123	90	63	70	276
1985 to 1988 .....	120	73	60	136	37	70	60	51	146
1980 to 1984 .....	53	—	16	56	29	20	25	5	90
1970 to 1979 .....	21	10	33	17	—	11	—	16	15
1969 or earlier .....	31	8	—	38	—	4	—	22	35
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....									
No telephone in unit .....	55	62	32	96	44	42	21	41	218
Householder 65 years and over .....	353	202	138	479	185	279	100	220	448
Owner-occupied housing units .....	211	154	123	406	139	6	—	140	372
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	16	5	7	—	—	14	—	5	13
No vehicle available .....	78	49	36	57	48	27	—	41	123
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 014	361	403	1 262	475	800	376	447	1 897
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 007	356	403	1 256	470	788	362	434	1 852
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	8	6
1.00 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989</b> .....									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 932	14 486	26 312	23 542	18 894	27 476	27 480	21 395	28 885
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	11 182	12 211	23 589	23 610	11 096	21 015	20 326	12 871	15 694
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	212	106	43	161	43	113	48	102	361
Owner-occupied housing units .....	38	41	13	94	68	43	5	65	175
Renter-occupied housing units .....	174	65	30	67	76	45	30	37	186

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County				
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 234	19 234	8 340	579	714	616	220	1 122
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	9 243	9 243	3 425	270	231	256	71	554
Less than \$300	1 149	1 149	653	75	77	34	—	102
\$300 to \$399	1 399	1 700	784	48	70	73	5	135
\$400 to \$499	1 813	1 813	594	58	58	29	22	89
\$500 to \$599	1 479	1 479	465	29	25	59	30	124
\$600 to \$799	1 794	1 794	470	7	55	7	—	104
\$800 to \$999	759	759	200	22	20	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	376	376	159	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	125	125	54	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	57	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	498	498	439	419	363	480	520	444
Not mortgaged	9 991	9 991	4 915	309	483	360	149	568
Less than \$100	1 172	1 172	583	35	91	19	—	57
\$100 to \$199	6 131	6 313	3 232	22	313	212	96	354
\$200 to \$299	2 114	2 114	957	52	80	117	24	115
\$300 to \$399	286	286	143	—	15	12	—	33
\$400 to \$499	80	80	39	—	4	—	10	9
\$500 or more	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	158	158	152	152	139	171	158	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	6 814	6 814	3 468	218	361	211	99	420
Less than 20 percent	3 007	3 007	1 645	116	176	64	73	170
20 to 24 percent	898	898	445	19	53	32	13	71
25 to 29 percent	633	633	341	29	44	10	—	47
30 to 34 percent	413	413	212	20	13	—	—	24
35 percent or more	1 713	1 713	770	28	67	79	13	108
Not computed	—	—	6	150	6	—	—	—
Median	21.8	21.8	20.7	18.7	20.0	28.2	14.9	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 119	5 119	2 260	210	201	206	65	331
Less than 20 percent	3 660	3 660	1 787	166	188	180	50	273
20 to 24 percent	635	635	245	15	9	8	—	24
25 to 29 percent	398	398	98	15	4	—	8	6
30 to 34 percent	207	207	69	6	—	6	—	22
35 percent or more	219	219	6	6	—	6	7	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	11.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.5	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 750	3 750	1 305	104	104	126	90	229
Less than 20 percent	3 066	3 066	1 099	82	90	110	26	212
20 to 24 percent	419	419	120	7	—	14	—	11
25 to 29 percent	185	185	60	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	46	46	18	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	12.0	10.4	11.8	10.0	10.0	12.1	12.5
\$50,000 or more	3 551	3 551	1 307	47	62	75	30	148
Less than 20 percent	3 304	3 304	1 246	47	62	75	30	148
20 to 24 percent	139	139	28	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 439	7 439	4 114	353	530	218	158	582
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	2 465	2 465	172	7	—	—	—	65
\$100 to \$199	1 225	1 225	708	130	16	—	—	90
\$200 to \$299	2 021	2 021	1 146	90	152	64	22	149
\$300 to \$399	1 934	1 934	1 050	46	222	87	11	184
\$400 to \$499	886	886	460	15	63	41	9	51
\$500 to \$599	165	165	117	9	12	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	83	83	40	10	6	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	9	9	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	841	841	402	46	59	26	16	43
Median (dollars)	291	291	287	251	320	354	342	277
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	2 662	2 662	1 526	215	75	61	36	192
Less than 20 percent	219	219	114	5	—	—	—	44
20 to 24 percent	123	123	83	—	—	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent	242	242	170	29	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	158	158	111	27	—	—	—	99
35 percent or more	1 452	1 452	783	100	47	51	31	8
Not computed	—	—	468	54	28	10	5	8
Median	44.5	44.5	43.2	40.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 136	2 136	1 186	65	180	43	44	195
Less than 20 percent	1 551	1 551	825	43	116	43	4	63
20 to 24 percent	371	371	185	14	37	10	5	21
25 to 29 percent	441	441	220	10	25	10	2	71
30 to 34 percent	215	215	115	15	34	9	—	—
35 percent or more	354	354	189	5	42	12	5	18
Not computed	204	204	119	9	—	—	—	—
Median	25.5	25.5	25.0	24.1	26.8	26.5	28.6	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 262	1 262	681	38	112	55	42	141
Less than 20 percent	243	243	153	22	28	16	6	55
20 to 24 percent	23	23	66	—	6	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15	15	—	—	30	5	7	6
Median	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.7	16.2	14.7	16.9	14.8
\$35,000 or more	879	879	472	13	99	38	23	38
Less than 20 percent	811	811	437	13	99	32	23	31
20 to 24 percent	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	55	55	35	—	—	6	—	7
Median	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.6	11.1

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County								Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)		Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	571	212	194	714	286	558	192		243	1 122
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	262	64	50	231	96	230	71		103	554
Less than \$300.....	116	13	77	75	20	34	28		102	102
\$300 to \$399.....	48	28	—	70	48	67	5		17	135
\$400 to \$499.....	58	—	26	52	14	23	22		51	89
\$500 to \$599.....	38	4	25	29	5	59	30		124	124
\$600 to \$799.....	38	15	15	7	9	41	7		7	104
\$800 to \$999.....	14	4	—	—	—	—	7		—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median (dollars).....	413	368	475	363	340	468	520		417	444
Not mortgaged.....	309	148	144	483	190	328	121		147	568
Less than \$100.....	35	6	49	91	32	12	4		4	57
\$100 to \$199.....	222	138	166	293	129	193	87		125	354
\$200 to \$299.....	52	4	23	80	10	111	24		10	115
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	15	13	12	—		—	33
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	10		—	9
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median (dollars).....	152	144	126	139	153	175	166		149	162
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	218	165	80	361	164	192	71		139	420
Less than 20 percent.....	116	67	62	176	65	64	45		82	170
20 to 24 percent.....	19	28	11	53	33	26	13		7	71
25 to 29 percent.....	44	—	7	44	29	10	—		—	24
30 to 34 percent.....	29	16	—	13	8	20	7		1	47
35 percent or more.....	35	42	28	67	42	72	13		49	108
Not computed.....	6	—	—	8	—	—	—		—	—
Median.....	18.7	22.8	11.8	20.0	22.6	28.0	16.3		18.4	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	202	143	107	437	193	34	65		201	513
Less than 20 percent.....	166	39	49	188	88	167	50		28	273
20 to 24 percent.....	15	4	—	9	—	8	—		6	24
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	5	4	—	8	—		—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		—	22
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	9	6	—		—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.0	16.5		10.0	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	104	—	43	90	17	118	26		62	223
Less than 20 percent.....	82	—	28	90	17	104	26		55	212
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	15	—	—	14	—		7	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median.....	11.8	—	14.2	10.0	12.5	10.0	12.1		11.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	47	4	17	62	8	55	30		8	148
Less than 20 percent.....	47	4	17	62	8	55	30		8	148
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	353	142	175	530	189	195	158		164	515
Less than \$100.....	7	—	—	—	9	—	—		—	42
\$100 to \$199.....	120	39	27	16	42	—	—		—	77
\$200 to \$299.....	130	52	54	152	52	58	22		79	161
\$300 to \$399.....	46	31	50	222	31	80	111		18	141
\$400 to \$499.....	15	6	14	63	5	41	9		19	51
\$500 to \$599.....	9	—	7	12	5	—	—		—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	10	—	7	6	—	—	—		—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
No rent.....	46	14	16	59	45	16	16		21	43
Median (dollars).....	251	236	297	320	236	353	342		286	279
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	215	68	28	75	103	51	36		63	169
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	5	18	—	—		—	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	29	—	—	—	18	—	—		—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	20	10	6	—	—	—	—		—	—
35 percent or more.....	30	50	22	47	17	51	31		43	99
Not computed.....	8	—	—	28	40	—	—		10	8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	54	45.6	50.4	50.4	28.8	50.4	50.4		46.5	41.0
Less than 20 percent.....	45	53	62	180	48	43	44		56	189
20 to 24 percent.....	21	19	36	43	—	6	—		6	57
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	10	37	19	10	—		5	21
30 to 34 percent.....	15	7	15	10	7	10	—		11	71
35 percent or more.....	5	—	—	34	—	—	9		11	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	42	11	12	5		19	18
Median.....	24.1	26.3	18.8	26.8	24.9	26.5	28.6		30.9	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	60	15	46	176	33	63	55		42	119
Less than 20 percent.....	38	15	17	112	28	49	42		24	103
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	—	28	—	9	—		—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	30	5	7		11	6
Median.....	16.7	10.0	20.5	16.2	16.4	14.5	16.9		17.6	14.9
\$35,000 or more.....	6	—	39	99	5	32	38		3	3
Less than 20 percent.....	13	6	39	99	5	32	33		3	31
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.2	11.6		12.5	11.1



Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County						
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
Occupied housing units .....	4 823	4 823	4 173	471	1 331	147	617	379	157	
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	189	189	113	33	14	—	16	35	9	7
1980 to 1984 .....	100	100	90	23	—	42	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	507	507	456	113	118	24	68	68	—	—
1960 to 1969 .....	686	686	541	94	139	—	96	50	52	—
1950 to 1959 .....	1 389	1 389	1 281	130	573	32	171	113	32	—
1940 to 1949 .....	1 152	1 152	1 071	65	268	40	191	77	27	26
1939 or earlier .....	692	692	613	13	211	12	75	27	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	22	22	22	—	9	—	—	7	—	—
1 bedroom .....	424	424	388	43	108	49	56	29	7	—
2 bedrooms .....	1 635	1 635	1 401	70	493	52	67	87	65	—
3 bedrooms .....	2 154	2 154	1 888	318	537	46	343	215	67	—
4 bedrooms .....	485	485	397	40	174	—	135	36	18	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	103	103	77	—	10	—	16	9	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	4 795	4 795	4 164	462	1 331	147	617	379	143	—
Source of water, public system or private company .....	4 769	4 769	4 167	471	1 331	147	611	373	157	—
Sewerage disposal, public sewer .....	4 563	4 563	4 104	457	1 326	147	594	379	157	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	41	41	39	18	13	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	24	24	24	18	6	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	17	17	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	3 955	3 955	3 550	323	1 251	54	507	312	131	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	205	205	83	14	20	—	11	25	—	—
Electricity .....	579	579	497	125	93	94	94	42	15	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. .....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	71	71	50	9	9	—	5	—	11	—
No fuel used .....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	1 103	1 103	988	83	393	12	68	50	48	—
1 .....	1 640	1 640	1 497	199	463	90	201	166	45	—
2 .....	1 281	1 281	1 085	141	310	27	217	77	17	—
3 or more .....	799	799	603	48	165	18	131	86	47	—
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	—
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 687	2 687	2 248	248	711	14	425	272	76	—
1989 to March 1990 .....	195	195	133	15	47	—	16	7	11	—
1985 to 1988 .....	390	390	334	64	66	6	67	27	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	297	297	228	30	26	—	73	20	7	—
1970 to 1979 .....	647	647	563	164	107	8	86	53	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	1 158	1 158	990	32	408	—	183	165	58	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 136	2 136	1 925	223	620	133	192	107	81	—
1989 to March 1990 .....	843	843	777	101	180	70	84	43	7	—
1985 to 1988 .....	641	641	587	68	200	51	43	25	17	—
1980 to 1984 .....	333	333	299	42	91	12	40	27	19	—
1970 to 1979 .....	109	109	86	12	40	—	12	6	6	—
1969 or earlier .....	210	210	176	—	109	—	13	12	32	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	682	682	595	55	202	24	52	25	13	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	1 236	1 236	1 071	45	458	5	150	182	53	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	983	983	847	24	343	—	150	165	30	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	23	23	21	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	75	75	59	—	21	—	—	8	—	—
Vehicle available .....	429	429	366	8	179	—	45	37	35	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	4 782	4 782	4 134	453	1 318	147	617	379	157	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	4 619	4 619	3 975	453	1 263	147	588	356	157	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	163	163	159	—	55	—	29	23	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	41	41	39	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	41	41	39	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 663	24 663	24 059	25 580	20 765	49 714	27 456	24 914	30 750	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	12 113	12 113	11 927	11 824	10 694	15 699	17 092	17 528	12 760	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	1 783	1 783	1 581	185	591	10	138	85	53	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	598	598	505	28	193	—	71	62	23	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 185	1 185	1 076	157	398	10	67	23	30	—

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County								Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	471	1 323	282	301	147	282	614	379	221	148
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	33	14	—	31	—	—	—	35	48	—
1980 to 1984 .....	23	—	—	—	42	—	16	9	—	7
1970 to 1979 .....	113	118	5	11	24	8	65	68	28	—
1960 to 1969 .....	94	135	22	62	—	44	96	50	46	43
1950 to 1959 .....	457	549	36	38	32	17	113	111	37	32
1940 to 1949 .....	65	268	101	53	37	174	191	77	18	40
1939 or earlier .....	13	211	92	108	12	19	75	27	40	26
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
1 bedroom .....	43	108	18	25	49	30	56	29	14	7
2 bedrooms .....	70	489	139	94	52	163	167	87	85	56
3 bedrooms .....	318	537	80	143	46	104	343	211	75	67
4 bedrooms .....	40	170	32	15	—	25	32	36	32	18
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	10	7	24	—	—	16	9	15	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	462	1 323	282	301	147	282	614	379	216	134
Source of water, public system or private company .....	471	1 323	282	301	147	282	608	379	221	148
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	471	1 323	282	301	147	282	591	373	214	148
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	323	1 243	276	261	54	271	504	312	184	131
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	10	20	—	13	—	—	11	25	14	—
Electricity .....	125	51	6	14	93	5	94	42	18	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	9	9	—	13	—	—	5	—	5	11
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	83	393	75	96	12	80	68	50	43	48
1 .....	199	463	80	116	90	51	201	166	48	36
2 .....	141	306	99	53	27	81	217	77	77	17
3 or more .....	48	161	28	36	18	70	128	86	53	47
Vehicles per household .....	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	248	703	162	152	14	138	422	272	159	76
1989 to March 1990 .....	15	47	6	12	—	24	16	7	33	11
1985 to 1988 .....	64	66	33	21	6	37	64	27	24	—
1980 to 1984 .....	30	22	20	9	—	39	73	20	15	7
1970 to 1979 .....	107	160	44	37	8	32	86	53	41	—
1969 or earlier .....	32	408	59	73	—	6	183	165	46	58
Renter-occupied housing units .....	223	620	120	149	133	144	192	107	62	72
1989 to March 1990 .....	101	180	69	85	70	63	84	43	15	7
1985 to 1988 .....	68	200	31	27	51	42	43	25	37	8
1980 to 1984 .....	42	91	14	37	12	28	40	27	6	19
1970 to 1979 .....	12	40	—	—	—	11	12	6	4	6
1969 or earlier .....	—	109	6	—	—	—	13	12	—	32
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	55	202	43	80	24	58	52	25	28	13
Householder 65 years and over .....	45	458	54	72	5	24	150	182	55	53
Owner-occupied housing units .....	24	343	54	60	—	6	150	165	49	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
No telephone in unit .....	21	—	—	12	—	18	8	—	5	—
No vehicle available .....	8	179	13	25	—	18	45	37	14	35
Complete plumbing facilities .....	453	1 310	282	301	147	282	614	379	219	148
1.00 or less persons per room .....	453	1 255	261	293	147	272	585	356	217	148
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	55	21	8	—	10	29	23	2	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	25 580	20 529	20 534	21 031	49 714	35 540	27 241	24 914	24 375	30 750
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	11 824	10 694	12 211	10 305	15 699	8 919	17 092	17 528	6 088	11 105
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	185	591	105	153	10	119	138	85	78	53
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28	193	43	49	—	4	71	62	33	23
Renter-occupied housing units .....	157	398	62	104	10	115	67	23	45	30

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Etowah County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Etowah County						
	Gadsden, AL MSA	Total	Gadsden city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 102	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 417	2 417	2 100	223	667	14	405	251	65	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Less than \$300.....	1 157	1 157	1 023	174	244	14	241	65	11	
\$300 to \$399.....	187	187	181	32	45	—	48	11	—	
\$400 to \$499.....	263	263	220	45	68	—	34	17	11	
\$500 to \$599.....	270	270	245	49	56	8	34	19	—	
\$600 to \$699.....	189	189	164	19	39	—	64	6	7	
\$700 to \$799.....	172	172	164	29	36	—	42	11	—	
\$800 to \$999.....	27	27	16	—	—	—	19	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	23	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	436	436	432	420	410	494	508	412	325	
Not mortgaged.....	1 240	1 240	1 077	49	423	—	164	186	54	
Less than \$100.....	200	200	153	16	75	—	22	15	23	
\$100 to \$199.....	817	817	715	15	244	—	108	156	13	
\$200 to \$299.....	171	171	168	13	68	—	147	9	12	
\$300 to \$399.....	44	44	36	5	25	—	—	6	6	
\$400 to \$499.....	14	14	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more.....	14	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	155	155	156	154	158	—	169	142	129	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	1 241	1 241	1 072	87	393	—	177	165	35	
Less than 20 percent.....	432	432	345	16	136	—	52	59	30	
20 to 24 percent.....	215	215	200	25	68	—	33	51	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	134	134	122	11	38	—	24	27	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	110	110	123	54	5	—	8	5	—	
35 percent or more.....	306	306	264	25	86	—	36	20	—	
Not computed.....	31	31	31	—	11	—	7	—	—	
Median.....	24.0	24.0	24.4	26.1	24.0	—	25.0	22.3	16.7	
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	425	425	344	94	168	—	93	37	6	
Less than 20 percent.....	408	408	350	48	132	—	34	37	6	
20 to 24 percent.....	63	63	50	8	—	—	8	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	76	76	76	9	—	—	7	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	46	46	40	9	18	—	1	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	16.9	16.9	16.9	19.8	13.8	—	25.7	10.0	10.0	
\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	312	312	304	42	59	—	72	19	—	
\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	299	299	291	34	59	—	72	19	—	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	12.5	—	11.4	10.0	—	
\$35,000 or more.....	239	239	178	—	47	—	6	30	24	
Less than 20 percent.....	232	232	178	—	47	—	6	30	24	
20 to 24 percent.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	2 130	2 130	1 919	223	620	133	192	107	81	
Less than \$100.....	309	309	302	32	148	—	10	—	7	
\$100 to \$199.....	531	531	490	60	197	—	24	28	21	
\$200 to \$299.....	494	494	415	24	416	61	40	24	44	
\$300 to \$399.....	464	464	406	41	88	52	46	42	—	
\$400 to \$499.....	152	152	134	26	22	20	31	9	—	
\$500 to \$599.....	44	44	44	—	18	—	13	—	—	
\$600 to \$749.....	11	11	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999.....	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent.....	117	117	109	26	31	—	28	4	—	
Median (dollars).....	236	236	222	259	168	309	315	298	256	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	1 176	1 176	1 065	148	402	36	46	31	30	
Less than 20 percent.....	86	86	79	—	35	—	—	4	7	
20 to 24 percent.....	102	102	97	28	—	—	—	4	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	104	104	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	129	129	115	17	124	12	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	577	577	503	72	165	—	28	20	16	
Not computed.....	183	183	167	31	66	—	18	—	—	
Median.....	38.9	38.9	37.9	39.2	34.5	36.3	50.0	38.8	37.8	
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	540	540	502	25	136	75	73	48	25	
Less than 20 percent.....	182	182	176	—	14	13	17	9	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	74	74	74	16	12	—	10	4	16	
25 to 29 percent.....	110	110	91	9	3	38	11	13	19	
30 to 34 percent.....	75	75	75	—	12	—	7	10	—	
35 percent or more.....	79	79	72	—	25	12	18	8	—	
Not computed.....	20	20	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	
Median.....	25.2	25.2	24.6	23.9	18.7	26.6	27.0	28.5	26.7	
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	277	277	249	37	31	22	36	14	—	
\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	207	207	179	27	27	17	48	5	17	
Less than 20 percent.....	62	62	62	—	4	5	8	9	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.4	10.5	15.7	17.7	21.1	18.8	
\$35,000 or more.....	137	137	103	13	51	—	17	14	—	
Less than 20 percent.....	127	127	93	13	41	—	17	14	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	10	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	—	

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden city, Etowah County										Remainder of Etowah County	
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)			Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>251</b>			<b>133</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>												
With a mortgage	174	236	86	78	14	98	238	65			58	11
Less than \$300	32	45	14	21	—	4	48	11			—	—
\$300 to \$399	45	64	26	7	—	27	34	17			11	11
\$400 to \$499	14	14	21	8	—	37	34	19			23	—
\$500 to \$599	19	39	5	26	6	18	64	7			16	—
\$600 to \$799	29	32	22	—	—	12	42	11			4	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—			—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—			—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median (dollars)	420	410	425	446	494	424	505	412			482	375
Not mortgaged	49	423	70	61	—	21	164	186			75	54
Less than \$100	16	75	16	—	—	—	22	15			6	23
\$100 to \$199	15	244	37	61	—	6	108	156			56	13
\$200 to \$299	13	68	10	—	—	7	34	9			10	12
\$300 to \$399	5	25	—	—	—	—	—	6			1	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—			—	—
\$500 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2			—	—
Median (dollars)	154	158	145	166	—	232	169	142			169	129
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>												
Less than \$20,000	87	393	91	69	—	15	177	165			61	35
Less than 20 percent	16	136	41	—	—	7	52	59			24	30
20 to 24 percent	25	68	6	13	—	4	33	51			14	—
25 to 29 percent	7	38	7	5	—	—	24	27			8	—
30 to 34 percent	10	54	6	—	—	—	25	8			5	—
35 percent or more	25	86	31	38	—	4	36	20			11	—
Not computed	—	11	—	13	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	26.1	24.0	23.8	44.5	—	20.6	25.0	22.3			22.3	16.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	164	31	41	—	52	93	37			47	6
Less than 20 percent	8	132	20	22	—	23	34	37			32	—
20 to 24 percent	8	4	5	—	—	23	8	—			—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	6	8	—	—	33	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	18	—	6	—	—	7	—			6	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	3	—	6	—	—			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	19.8	13.6	11.3	19.6	—	20.7	25.7	10.0			17.6	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	59	28	15	8	38	72	19			7	—
Less than 20 percent	34	59	23	15	8	38	72	19			—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	13.4	11.4	10.0			12.5	—
\$50,000 or more	—	43	6	14	6	60	14	30			18	24
Less than 20 percent	—	43	6	14	6	14	60	30			14	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.6	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.0			10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>107</b>			<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>												
Less than \$100	32	148	—	49	—	24	10	—			—	7
\$100 to \$199	16	197	26	16	—	32	24	28			11	21
\$200 to \$299	24	116	40	29	61	54	40	24			10	44
\$300 to \$399	41	88	54	25	52	23	46	42			17	—
\$400 to \$499	26	22	12	12	20	31	9	18			9	—
\$500 to \$599	—	18	—	9	—	—	13	—			—	—
\$600 to \$749	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
No cash rent	26	31	—	9	—	11	28	4			6	—
Median (dollars)	259	168	288	260	309	208	315	298			310	237
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>												
Less than \$10,000	148	402	54	96	36	107	46	31			45	30
Less than 20 percent	—	35	—	40	—	—	—	4			—	7
20 to 24 percent	25	49	10	—	—	—	—	4			—	—
25 to 29 percent	58	—	—	18	—	—	—	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	32	—	6	12	21	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	72	165	44	23	19	61	28	20			45	16
Not computed	—	66	9	25	5	18	5	—			—	—
Median	39.2	34.5	50.0	26.0	36.3	50.0	50.0	38.8			50.0	37.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	25	136	42	22	75	13	73	48			6	25
Less than 20 percent	16	82	15	8	13	—	17	—			—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	12	—	10	4			—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	3	5	6	38	—	11	13			—	19
30 to 34 percent	—	12	18	8	—	7	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	25	25	4	12	5	18	10	8			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	23.9	18.7	30.3	27.5	26.6	34.1	27.0	28.5			—	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	21	31	24	31	22	56	16			5	17
Less than 20 percent	29	27	21	16	17	16	48	5			11	17
20 to 24 percent	—	4	3	15	5	—	8	—			—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	17.4	10.5	15.5	19.7	15.7	17.5	17.7	21.1			11.1	17.5
\$35,000 or more	13	51	—	—	—	8	17	14			—	—
Less than 20 percent	13	41	—	—	—	8	17	14			—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0			—	—



Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County
Occupied housing units .....	119	119
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	15	15
1970 to 1979 .....	47	47
1960 to 1969 .....	7	7
1950 to 1959 .....	15	15
1940 to 1949 .....	29	29
1939 or earlier .....	6	6
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	—	—
1 bedroom .....	73	73
2 bedrooms .....	21	21
3 bedrooms .....	19	19
4 bedrooms .....	6	6
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	119	119
Source of water: public system or private company .....	119	119
Sewage disposal: public sewer .....	93	93
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	36	36
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	—
Electricity .....	83	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—
All other fuels .....	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	—	—
1 .....	33	33
2 .....	66	66
3 or more .....	20	20
Vehicles per household .....	1.9	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	31	31
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	21	21
1970 to 1979 .....	10	10
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	88	88
1989 to March 1990 .....	52	52
1985 to 1988 .....	21	21
1980 to 1984 .....	7	7
1970 to 1979 .....	8	8
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	19	19
Householder 65 years and over .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	119	119
1.00 or less persons per room .....	105	105
1.01 or more persons per room .....	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	123 013	123 013
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 172	19 172
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	36	36
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	36	36

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gadsden, AL MSA	Etowah County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	31	31
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage.....	16	16
Less than \$300.....	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	10	10
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6	6
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	440	440
Not mortgaged.....	15	15
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	15	15
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	275	275
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	15	15
Less than 20 percent.....	15	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	16	16
Less than 20 percent.....	16	16
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	88	88
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100.....	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	50	50
\$300 to \$399.....	27	27
\$400 to \$499.....	11	11
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	263	263
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000.....	32	32
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	25	25
Not computed.....	7	7
Median.....	40.7	40.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	25	25
Less than 20 percent.....	18	18
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	18.5	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	18	18
Less than 20 percent.....	14	14
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	4	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	16.4	16.4
\$35,000 or more.....	13	13
Less than 20 percent.....	13	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-

**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Gadsden, AL MSA	99 840	15.7	41 787	15.6	GADSDEN CITY, ETOWAH COUNTY—Con.				
ETOWAH COUNTY					Tract 13 (pt.)	2 927	14.0	1 563	14.4
Total	99 840	15.7	41 787	15.6	Tract 14 (pt.)	1 153	14.1	518	14.5
Gadsden city	42 523	15.3	19 146	15.4	Tract 15	1 886	15.0	886	15.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ETOWAH COUNTY					Tract 16 (pt.)	3 786	16.2	1 541	15.4
Tract 2	3 999	14.0	1 642	14.8	Tract 17 (pt.)	1 812	16.0	839	16.1
Tract 3	3 554	15.8	1 508	15.7	Tract 102 (pt.)	220	10.5	133	11.3
Tract 4	4 156	16.7	1 739	16.7	Tract 103 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 6	2 499	16.6	1 163	15.6	Tract 104 (pt.)	6	—	2	—
Tract 9	3 532	15.3	1 413	15.6	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 11	3 990	14.7	1 565	15.3	Tract 106 (pt.)	66	6.1	29	10.3
Tract 12	2 372	15.6	1 310	15.3	Tract 107 (pt.)	229	14.8	93	11.8
Tract 13	2 927	14.0	1 563	14.4	Tract 108 (pt.)	5	—	2	—
Tract 14	1 307	14.2	613	14.4	REMAINDER OF ETOWAH COUNTY				
Tract 16	3 985	16.3	1 635	15.5	Tract 2 (pt.)	106	12.3	41	9.8
Tract 17	1 889	15.6	875	15.9	Tract 3 (pt.)	28	17.9	9	22.2
Tract 102	6 000	11.5	2 475	11.4	Tract 4 (pt.)	172	16.9	60	18.3
Tract 103	3 469	22.6	1 399	22.6	Tract 6 (pt.)	1	—	1	—
Tract 104	7 578	12.0	3 131	10.9	Tract 9 (pt.)	17	11.8	9	11.1
Tract 105.02	4 597	14.5	1 747	14.4	Tract 11 (pt.)	1 091	14.0	427	14.3
Tract 106	7 949	10.7	3 104	10.8	Tract 12 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 107	3 188	14.7	1 200	14.2	Tract 13 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 108	2 567	16.1	1 019	14.3	Tract 14 (pt.)	154	14.9	95	13.7
GADSDEN CITY, ETOWAH COUNTY					Tract 16 (pt.)	199	18.1	94	16.0
Tract 1	673	14.7	477	15.1	Tract 17 (pt.)	77	6.5	36	11.1
Tract 2 (pt.)	3 893	14.0	1 601	14.9	Tract 101	1 577	20.9	739	19.5
Tract 3 (pt.)	3 526	15.8	1 499	15.7	Tract 102 (pt.)	5 780	11.5	2 342	11.4
Tract 4	3 984	16.6	1 679	16.7	Tract 103 (pt.)	3 469	22.6	1 399	22.4
Tract 5	2 179	15.4	986	15.9	Tract 104 (pt.)	7 572	12.0	3 129	10.9
Tract 6 (pt.)	2 498	16.7	1 162	15.7	Tract 105.01	5 358	14.1	1 923	14.1
Tract 7	1 478	17.1	690	15.4	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	4 597	14.5	1 747	14.4
Tract 8	1 639	15.0	761	15.9	Tract 106 (pt.)	7 883	10.8	3 075	10.8
Tract 9 (pt.)	3 515	15.3	1 404	15.7	Tract 107 (pt.)	2 959	14.7	1 107	14.5
Tract 10	1 777	13.3	833	14.6	Tract 108 (pt.)	2 562	16.1	017	14.4
Tract 11 (pt.)	2 899	14.9	1 138	15.7	Tract 109	1 395	21.6	540	22.2
Tract 12 (pt.)	2 372	15.6	1 310	15.3	Tract 110	7 930	19.4	3 110	19.5
					Tract 111	4 390	28.1	1 741	28.9

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Pelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

**Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,392	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	18,558		\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoa*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>2</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelaun
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is conducted so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is found as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) = \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alabama

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



## APPENDIX E.

# Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

## Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

## Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
1411	19149	109	19181
00000	00000	00000	00000
10101	90101	10101	90101
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4040	4040	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
6060	6060	6060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	8080	8080	8080
9090	9090	9090	9090

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.  
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- If anyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.  
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
- Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.  
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).  
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.  
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.  
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.  
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.  
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
- Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.  
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.  
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.  
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:  
By the day ..... 30 4 times a year ..... 3  
By the week ..... 4 2 times a year ..... 6  
Every other week ..... 2 Once a year ..... 12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

### H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing  
Retail grocery store  
Petroleum refining  
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —  
Furniture company  
Grocery store  
Oil company  
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
- Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk  
Carpenter's helper  
Auto engine mechanic  
Registered nurse

Do not enter —  
Clerk  
Helper  
Mechanic  
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
- Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
- Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

---

**Para personas de habla hispana –**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>10</b>		
<b>5</b>			<b>11</b>		
<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1	PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0
7 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0	7 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0	8 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0	9 0 0 0 0 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room  
☐ 2 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms  
☐ 4 rooms  
☐ 5 rooms  
☐ 6 rooms  
☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999  
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80  
☐ \$80 to \$99  
☐ \$100 to \$124  
☐ \$125 to \$149  
☐ \$150 to \$174  
☐ \$175 to \$199  
☐ \$200 to \$224  
☐ \$225 to \$249  
☐ \$250 to \$274  
☐ \$275 to \$299  
☐ \$300 to \$324  
☐ \$325 to \$349  
☐ \$350 to \$374  
☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. DO	ED	ID
0 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Con'tn <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<b>E. Complete after</b>					
<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant					
<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
<b>F. Cov.</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1					

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>           \$ _____ .00            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>           \$ _____ .00            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>           \$ _____ .00            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>           \$ _____ .00            Yearly cost — Dollars         </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage of a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔



PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ <b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> _____ <b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> _____	
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <b>b. What is this language?</b> _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LL.B., JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person <b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time <b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> _____ Years	
		<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female —	
		<b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did not own household, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 <b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> _____ Hours	
		<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> _____ <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> _____ <b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____	
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)			

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.  
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984    ☐ Skip  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier    ☐ to 32  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987    ☐ 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake baker)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes     \$  Annual amount — Dollars  
☐ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR  \$  Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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100-PERCENT COMPONENT

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

SAMPLE COMPONENT

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



## APPENDIX G.

### Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



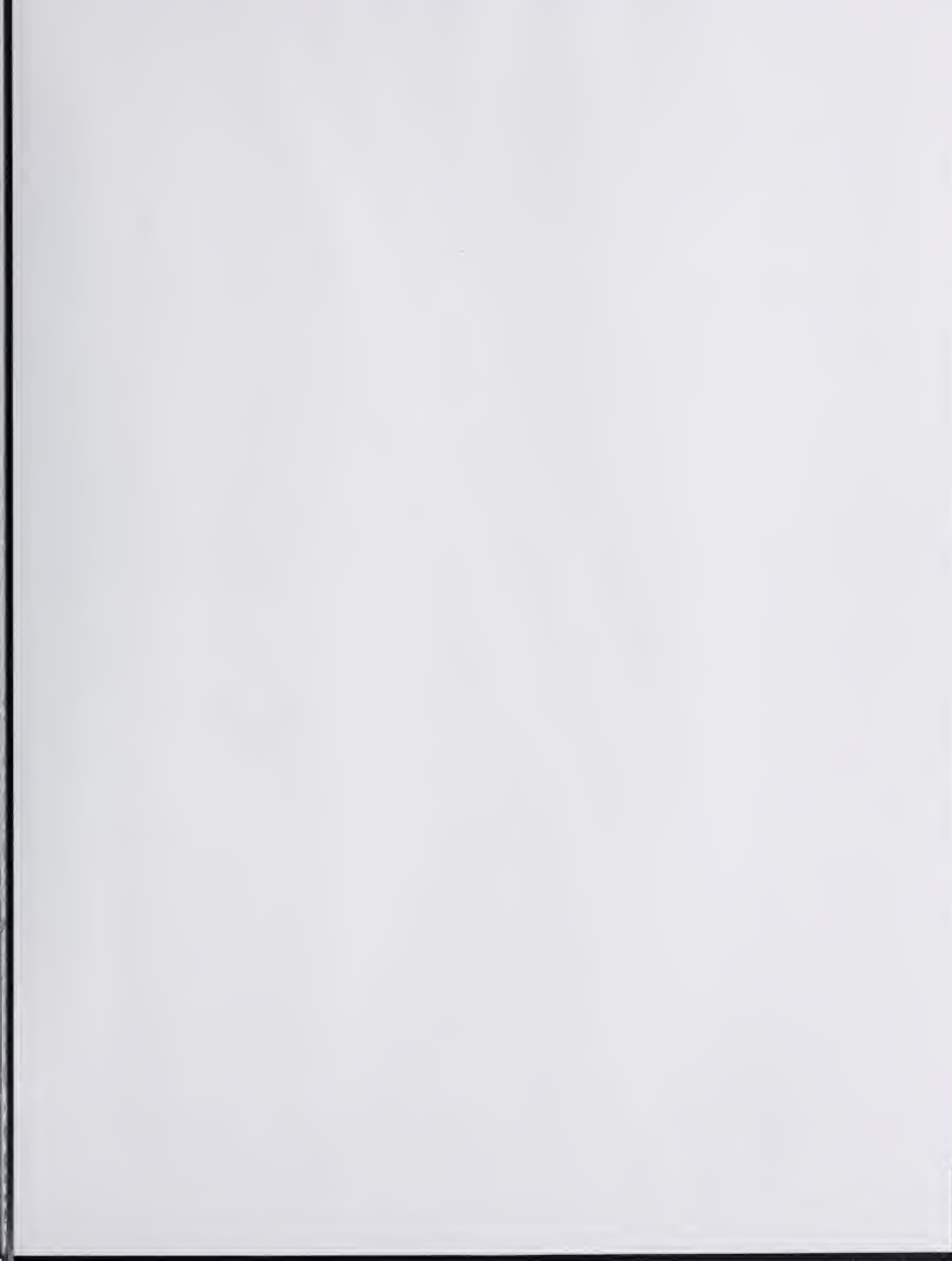
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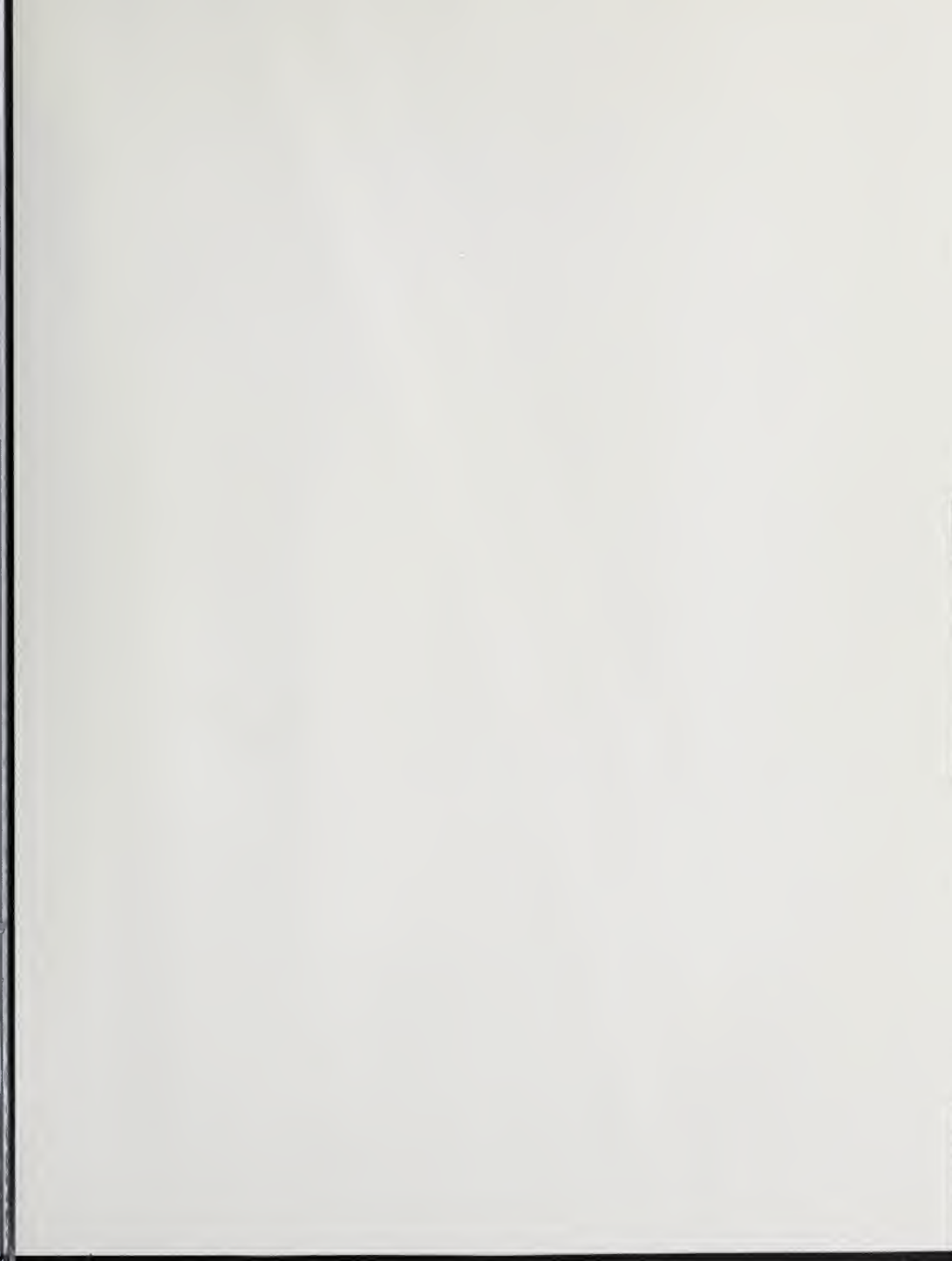














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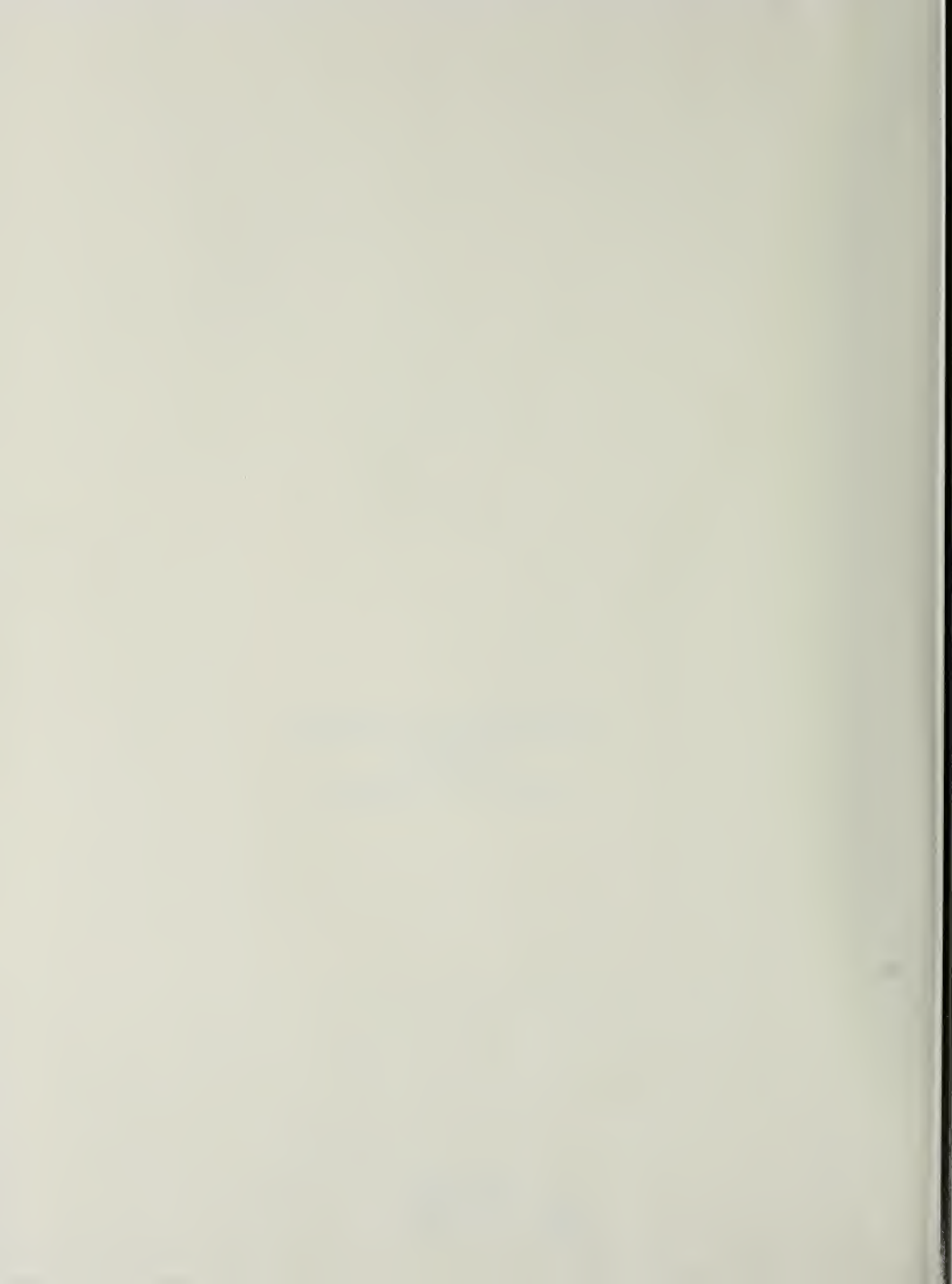
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